The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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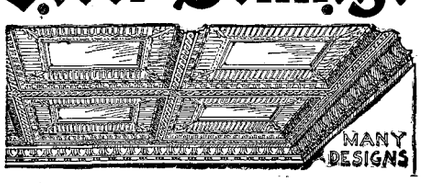

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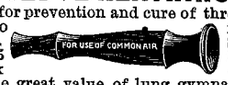

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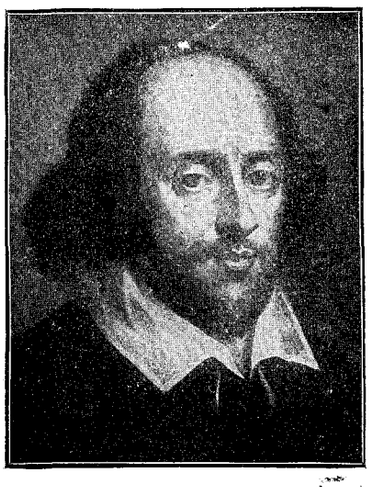

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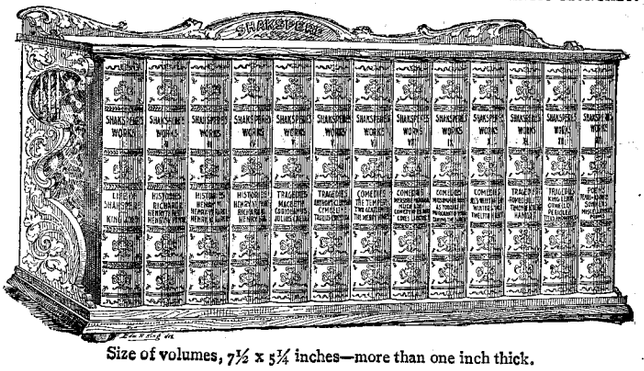

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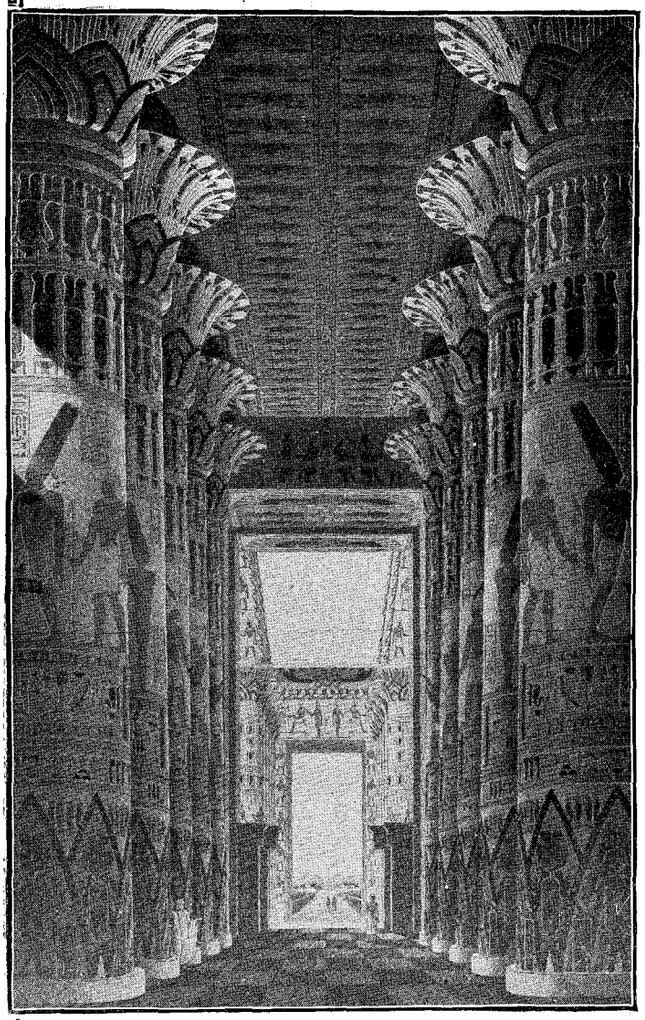

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE future of the campaign in Natal, according to the correspondents at the front, rests upon the success or failure of General Buller's present advance toward Ladysmith. A victory for the British, they point out, will dishearten and demoralize the Transvaal forces, stop the growing disloyalty in Cape Colony, put new heart into the English, both at home and in the field, and perhaps open a clear road to Pretoria; while a British defeat will make their situation, both in South Africa and in world politics, far worse than before the battle. Many American papers express surprise at General Buller's failure to bring on a general engagement two weeks ago, when General White signaled from Ladysmith that his forces were "hard pressed." General White is warmly praised for his success in beating off the Boers, but it is remarked, in view of his heavy loss, that a few more such successes would be disastrous. General White estimates that the Boer losses, however, were heavier than his own.

The British now have a formidable force in South Africa. The number of men is estimated at 120,000, and they are commanded by a field marshal, two full generals, four lieutenant-generals, and twelve or fourteen major-generals. Several interesting bits of information were published last week about the size and make-up of the Boer forces. A letter published in the Lowell *Telegram* from James F. Dunn, of that city, who is in the Boer army, places the total Boer strength, counting all the able-bodied men in the two republics, at 100,000. In the Boer army, he says, is one brigade of 2,000 Germans, with trained officers who have served in the German army, another brigade of French, Scotch, and English, with European officers, and an Irish brigade of over 2,500, most of them from California and other Western States, "with quite a sprinkling from the old country and from the Cape. Our commander," he adds, "is Colonel Blake, a West Pointer, who used to be in the regular cavalry at home, and a jim-dandy, a fighter, and a tactician that West Point may be proud of." Mr. Dunn says that the British will need 250,000 men to overcome the Boers, an estimate shared by Winston Churchill, the correspondent who was taken to Pretoria as a prisoner and escaped. Most of the Uitlanders, Mr. Dunn says, have joined the Boer army. Their worst oppressors, he declares, were not the Boers, but the "Rhodes crowd."

The storm of indignation against the British War Office, which is accused of sending an inadequate force with inadequate artillery, ammunition, and generalship against an underestimated foe, reminds several American papers of the recent attacks on our own War Department. Some cable despatches report the English people as almost upon the verge of hysteria. A specimen of the expressions of the British press and public men is seen in Rear-Admiral Beresford's address before the London Chamber of Commerce, in which he said that England is suffering from a "rotten, false, and misleading system of administration" in the War Office. One report has it that the stock of Lee-Metford cartridges is running low in the magazines and that the notorious dum-dum bullet will be resorted to, but this report is not widely believed. The German Emperor's action, in notifying Krupp & Company that they must not supply war material to either Boer or Briton, is thought to be aimed at England, perhaps in reprisal for England's seizure of the German mail steamers. It is said that England had placed with that firm a large order for lyddite shells. We quote below some of the most interesting comments on the progress of the war:

Are Boer Victories Desirable?—"The quicker the war is ended, the better for all parties, because the final result must be the same whether the war is long or short, and it is better for all parties that there be a short war than a long one. . . . It is not to be supposed that Great Britain will yield in the end. Great Britain must conquer. The logic of the case is in that direction. There has been no contest in our day, if in any other, between foes so unequally matched as are this great empire and this small South African state, in which the weaker triumphed. It is difficult, indeed, to imagine Great Britain, with its world-wide sway, achieved by world-wide conquest, yielding to a nation such as that of the Boers. British defeat can be but temporary in such a wager of battle, and can only prolong a contest which many think should never have begun, and which all agree that it would be calamitous to have long continued.

"For this reason, we hold that it is a mistake for any person to rejoice in the defeat of the British forces. Suppose such a person is not moved by passion or prejudice, suppose he has a sincere belief that the Boers are fighting for liberty, and his sympathy goes out to them in that attitude; still, as we have said, the case has its practical side. . . . Continued successes of the Boers implies, on the one hand, a long war, with much bloodshed and ultimate British triumph, or, on the other, the same long war to be ended by British defeat. In the contemplation of the one, the world may well mourn; in the contemplation of the other, it must shudder."—*The Boston Herald.*

England's Military Mistakes.—"It may interest the gentlemen who have had so much to say about the inferiority of our military administration as compared with that of England to note these facts:

"1st. The Highland Brigade, in the attack at the Modder River, wore in a heat nearly 90° in the shade the heavy uniforms they are accustomed to at home.

"2d. There has been a serious failure in staff service in South Africa. To this in part is due the fact that General White's left wing lost first its ammunition and then itself. General Gatacre marched his men blindly into a trap, and left 670 prisoners.

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Lord Methuen's advance is torn to pieces before the troops had even deployed for the attack.

"3d. 'Plumes, red tape, and favoritism' have been quite as controlling in English military affairs as they have ever been in this country. The head of the British army was evidently selected for other reasons than because he was England's ablest soldier, and he has the reputation of being influenced in his choice of men by other considerations than those of experience and ability. 'The jealousies of red-tapeism are at the bottom of all our troubles,' an English officer is quoted by *The Herald* as saying. . . . . .

"It is complained in England that their authorities were completely deceived by the cunning Boers as to their strength. They showed visitors with great ostentation what they wanted them to see, but nothing more. Some English officers did learn of the preparation the Boers were making, but they could not get a hearing at the War Office. General Butler, who was one of these, was harshly criticized instead of being listened to. In a recent speech Lord Wolseley said: 'We have been grossly misinformed as to the strength and resources of the Boers.' Another complaint is that made by Mr. Burleigh, a correspondent, who says: 'Is it not a little odd that the War Office has forgotten to provide the officers with a supply of military maps of Natal? It so happens at the moment that even colonels are unable to procure trustworthy maps, either military or ordinary, for the good reason there are none left on stock anywhere.'"—*The Army and Navy Journal.*

Uitlanders Have Disappeared.—"How many of these valiant Uitlanders who were clamoring for their rights have joined the British army? In comparison to their numbers, there is not a baker's dozen with arms in their hands. We know, on the other hand, that a good many of them, those who had no grievances, and who were satisfied with the situation, have joined the Boer commandos, and are now fighting in the ranks. But the vast majority of the Uitlanders, sufficient in numbers to outvote the Boers if the privilege of suffrage had been conferred on them, have disappeared as suddenly as if the earth had opened and swallowed them.

"For the first time since the American Revolution, when a few families went back to the old country, British subjects have dropped their property and fled from the scene of war. Johannesburg is a deserted city, and the Uitlanders have eloped.

"What bearing this may have on the general result we do not know, but it is a fact that can not be very reassuring to the British troops. It will not add to the cheer of the camp-fire for Tommy Atkins to know and feel that he is risking his life for the rights of a lot of men who have run away like a pack of jackals."—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

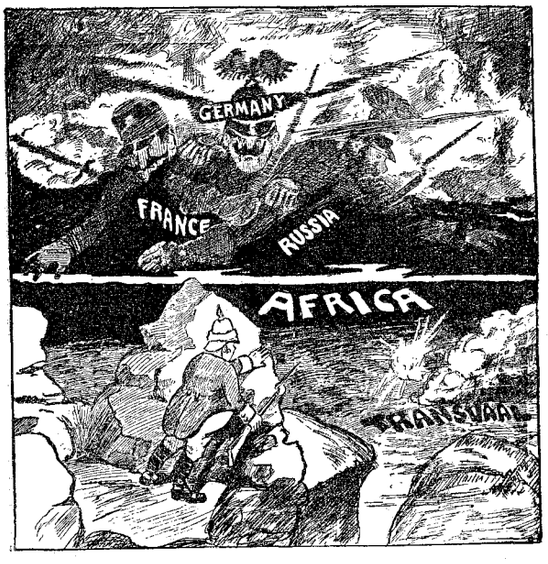
It is Inspiring.—"This disparity in numbers, which grows almost day by day, has made the conflict on the Transvaal border the most remarkable in history since the American Revolution. Never before in this century did a handful of people wage such successful warfare against a giant nation. Never before in this century did so small a population send forth such an indomitable army to battle. Never before in this century did such tiny governments dare so much for principle and do so much in defense of their own frontier as the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are daring and doing to-day.

"The world has seen no greater heroism, no grimmer determination, and it is an inspiring spectacle, at the close of a commercial century and in a commercial era, to witness this marvelous devotion to the cause of government by, for, and of the people."—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

CONGRESS AND THE PHILIPPINES.

THE long-expected discussion of the Philippine question by Congress, the body which has "power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States," has begun, greatly stimulating the newspaper criticism and comment on our expansion problems. Senator Beveridge's speech last week, in support of his resolution looking to the permanent retention of the islands, was the opening shot from the expansion ranks in the Senate, and Senator Hoar's brief rejoinder is taken to indicate that he will champion the anti-expansionist cause.

The military situation in the islands will, it seems likely, have much influence on the decision of Congress. The news despatches indicate that the insurrection in the northern part of Luzon is badly demoralized; the insurgent strongholds are taken, their army is broken up into small bands, Aguinaldo's cabinet is scattered and some of its members made prisoners, several of Aguinaldo's family have been captured, and the Americans who were prisoners have been released. Senator Hoar admitted, in a recent public letter, that "the Philippine armies are scattered," and that "Aguinaldo is a fugitive and in concealment." Lieutenant Gillmore, one of the rescued American prisoners, whose captivity since last April has given him some knowledge of the natives, throws an interesting side-light on the situation when he predicts that armed resistance to our rule will continue as long as there are any Tagalogs left. The campaign south of Manila has just opened, but General Otis reports that Cavite province is already occupied by American troops, and the occupation of the



THE DARK CONTINENT'S DARKER SKY.
—*The Detroit Free Press.*

UNCLE SAM: "I don't wonder that he wants some of my saddles."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

JOHN BULL'S TROUBLES IN CARTOON.

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other provinces seems to be only a matter of a short time. It is predicted that before the rainy season begins, in May, all Luzon will be under American control. A serious revolt is said to be on foot in the island of Panay, but the rest of the archipelago is comparatively quiet.

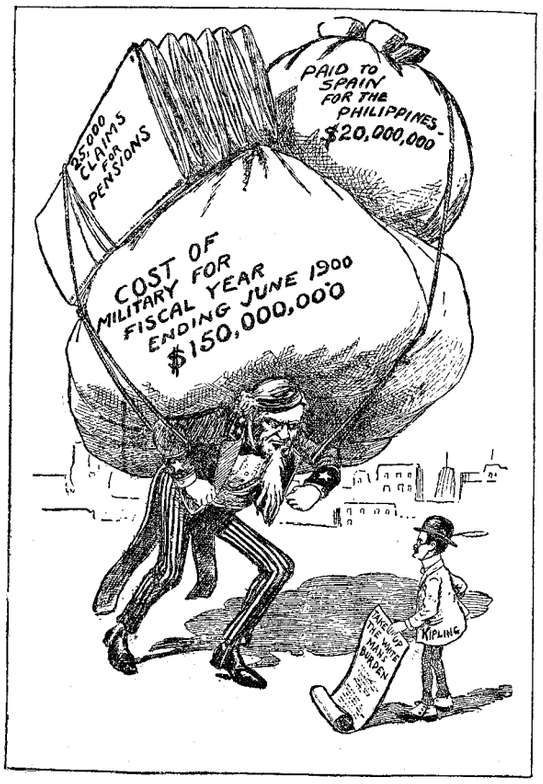
LIEUTENANT GILLMORE.

As Mr. Beveridge seems to be a leader among the Senate expansionists, his recommendations will very likely make a strong impression on legislation, and the form of government which he proposes for the islands becomes therefore a matter for careful inspection. The main features of his plan are as follows:

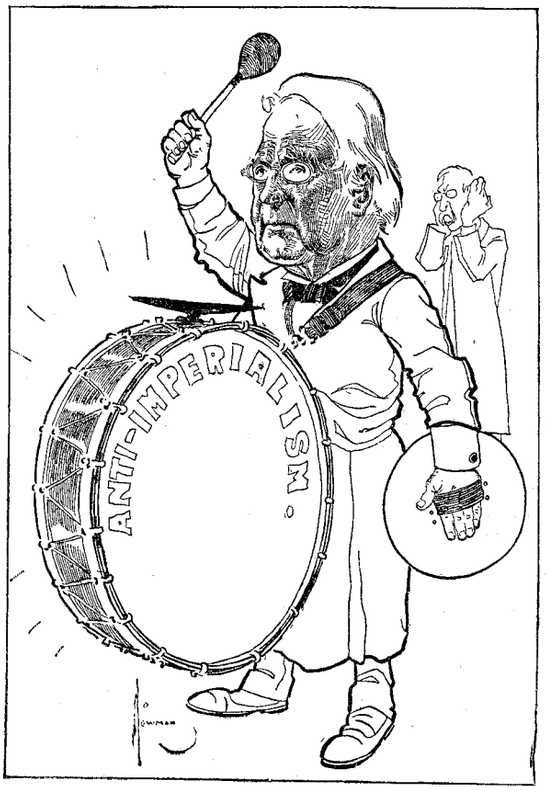
"A Philippine office in our Department of State; an American governor-general in Manila, with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an advisory council with no power except that of discussing measures with the governor-general, which council would be the germ for future legislatures, a school in practical government; American lieutenant-governors in each province, with a like council about them; if possible, an American resident in each district and a like council grouped about him; frequent and unannounced visits of provincial governors to the districts of their province; periodical reports to the governor-general; an American board of visitation to make semi-annual trips to the archipelago without power of suggestion or interference to officials or people, but only to report and recommend to the Philippine office of our State Department; a Philippine civil service, with promotion for efficiency; the abolition of duties on exports from the Philippines; the establishment of import duties on a revenue basis, with such discrimination in favor of American imports as will prevent the cheaper goods of other nations from destroying American trade; . . . American judges for all but smallest offenses; gradual, slow, and careful introduction of the best Filipinos into the working machinery of the Government, no promise whatever of the franchise until the people have been prepared for it—all this backed by the necessary force to execute it; this outline of government the situation demands as soon as tranquillity is established. Until then military government is advisable."

Even this plan, however, said Mr. Beveridge, "will fail in the hands of any but ideal administrators." The men we send "must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization."

Senator Hoar, too, has a plan. He and many other anti-expansionist leaders in the press and in public life, noting the peaceful and prosperous condition of Cuba as compared with the condition of the Philippines, are asking whether similar promises and treatment would not have done as much in one case as in the other, and whether it is even now too late to bring peace to the far-Eastern archipelago by a promise of ultimate independence. Senator Hoar's plan is to train the Filipinos for self-government and independence. He says, in a letter to the press, that he "would send General Wood or General Miles or Admiral Dewey to Luzon" and "would have him gather about him a cabinet of the best men among the Filipinos." Lending the aid of the United States army merely to keep order, he "would permit the people to make laws and to administer laws, subject to some supervision or inspection till the disturbed times are over." When law and order are assured under native rule, he "would by degrees withdraw the authority of the United States," guaranteeing them protection against the cupidity of other


25,000 CLAIMS FOR PENSIONS
PAID TO SPAIN FOR THE PHILIPPINES $20,000,000
COST OF MILITARY FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 1900 $150,000,000
KIPLING

UNCLE SAM: "I don't like the job, Rudyard, my boy!"
—*The Denver Post.*



SENATOR HOAR (to the Senate): "You shan't do anything until I finish this solo."
—*The Chicago Record.*

TWO VIEWS OF EXPANSION'S BURDENS.

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nations and lending our aid for a reasonable time to maintain order.

Senator Hoar's Plan a Poor One.—"Now the difference in the point of view between Senator Beveridge and Senator Hoar is that the former has studied the Filipinos in the Philippine Islands, has journeyed there, and has formed his judgment, whether it be right or wrong, on the spot; whereas Senator Hoar has studied the Filipinos through books, documents, and reports. One man has seen, the other has heard.

"Senator Hoar being a man of vehement sympathies, stiff in opinion as well, generally goes the whole length of his sympathies. His argument with regard to the Philippines is no exception, and yet if Mr. Hoar's methods of government were set up in the islands, there is good ground for believing that they would defeat his purpose. Thus, suppose the aid of the army of the United States was lent to maintain order, against whom is order to be maintained? The answer that springs to the lips most naturally is against those who oppose or may oppose the ascendency of Aguinaldo, for Senator Hoar deems him the chosen leader of the people of the islands. If the people of the Philippines are allowed to make and administer laws, 'subject to some supervision or inspection,' wherein would be found their independence? But Senator Hoar is candid enough to see that to enable the Filipino republic to maintain itself, it must have our support and protection always with it. . . . Here would be an endless field for difficulties. We must guard the Filipino republic against the assaults of other powers, furnish it with capital enough to begin business, and employ our army to do the police work of the native administration. In other words, we must make ourselves responsible before the world and to the world for the conduct and actions of people who do not owe allegiance to us, but to whom we owe protection. That is Senator Hoar's idea, and it bids fair to be his alone."—*The Boston Transcript* (*Rep.*).

Another View of Senator Hoar's Plan.—"There is no novelty in this plan. It has been suggested many times. It has the merit of simplicity. If any such assurance had been received from George III., before hostilities broke out in the American colonies, or even after they had broken out, and if Edmund Burke or Lord Chatham or any other man in whom our fathers had confidence had been sent to carry it into effect, the war would have come to an end, to the great happiness of both countries then and thereafter.

"What prevents the adoption of such a policy now? Nothing but the grasping disposition which finds voice and expression in Senator Beveridge's speech. It is the lust of conquest, the desire for gain, the greed of territory and of power over others. It is the spirit of dominion, of possession, of imperialism—a spirit at deadly strife with our principles of government, at variance with the Declaration of Independence, with the preamble of our Constitution, and with the tenets of Christianity. Senator Hoar has highly honored himself by the stand he has taken, and has given courage and hope to multitudes of his countrymen who still cherish the ideas upon which the republic was founded, by showing them that they are not without first-rate leadership in the highest councils of the nation."—*The New York Evening Post* (*Ind.*).

Senator Beveridge's Ideals.—"The Philippines are not merely an opportunity, but a sacred trust. Senator Beveridge asked:

"'What shall history say of us? Shall it say that we renounced that holy trust, left the savage to his base condition, the wilderness to the reign of waste; deserted duty, abandoned glory, forgot our sordid profit even, because we feared our strength and read the charter of our powers with the doubter's eye and the quibbler's mind? Shall it say that, called by events to captain and command the proudest, ablest, purest race of history in history's noblest work, we declined that great commission?'

"Surely this fine passage refutes the criticism of Senator Hoar that the eloquent orator spoke only of material gains and had no thought of right, justice, duty, and freedom, the glorious American words. Nothing could be more gratuitous. Mr. Beveridge was bound to dwell on the economic advantages of Philippine retention, but he gave equal prominence to the higher and nobler sanctions. He holds that our rule will mean freedom, justice, and prosperity to the islanders, and that our withdrawal would be cowardly and immoral, as well as inexpedient. In his own words: 'We will exalt our reverence for the flag by carrying it to a noble future as well as by remembering its ineffable past. Its immortality will not pass, because everywhere and always we will acknowledge and discharge the solemn responsibilities our sacred flag in its deepest meaning puts upon us.'

"The alternative proposed by Senator Hoar would bring neither peace nor freedom. He mistakes the nature of the Filipinos, according to Mr. Beveridge, and that fatally weakens his whole case. It is not a question of patriotism, but of real knowledge of the situation and thorough grasp of the problem. Senator Beveridge has displayed both, and he deserves the congratulations he is receiving."—*The Chicago Evening Post* (*Ind.*).

About those Model Administrators.—"When Senator Beveridge was so naïvely setting up his lofty official standard of qualifications for proconsuls and pretors in the Philippines it is not strange that Senator Hoar involuntarily turned to the seats of Senators Hanna and Platt. The Massachusetts Senator, in listening to this description of an official Utopia in our Eastern archipelago, probably asked himself whether after a hard-fought campaign Chairman Hanna would busy himself in recommending talented administrators and philanthropists for official posts in the Philippines, if such could be secured. Similar places under the home Government are, under the spoils policy which prevails in spite of civil-service reform, the rewards of partizan activity, and they go to the most deserving political workers. We know too well what kind of recommendations for guardians of the simple-minded Filipinos would emanate from the Pennsylvania machine. Heaven help the natives if any of the municipal spoilsmen should be sent out to administer their affairs and teach them the methods of self-government!

"The Beveridge standard of qualifications of officials for the Philippines is utterly unattainable in existing conditions; yet it would be far better to strive toward that standard than to give up our Eastern possessions to the control of the spoilsmen. Senator Beveridge, at least, may be depended upon to fight for his political ideals."—*The Philadelphia Record* (*Ind. Dem.*).

BRITAIN'S RELEASE OF AMERICAN FLOUR.

THE reply of the British Government to Ambassador Choate regarding the seizure of American flour in Delagoa Bay, and the subsequent release of the cargoes, is regarded by the American press as the inevitable abandonment by England of a position which had become quite untenable. Great Britain now declares that she will not regard provisions as contraband, "unless intended for the enemy." It is further contended, however, that the seizure was not a violation of the rights of a neutral power, since England still claims, under her old common law, the privilege of seizing flour and other provisions "as a military necessity," this privilege being subject to indemnity. While England's reply seems to have met with official acceptance at Washington, it nevertheless arouses indignation in the American press. The Baltimore *American* voices a widely expressed sentiment when it says:

"What chance would American shippers have under such a ruling? Who is to execute this new international law decreed by Great Britain? A shot is fired across the bows of the ship with the American products on board. A naval lieutenant goes aboard, and finds flour or wheat or corn. He can not tell whether it is going to the Boer army or to the Portuguese, or to both. The ship's papers are correct. It has no private mark on it to show its destination. What will the officer do? He will confiscate it, of course. He may, or his Government may, make an apology or an explanation afterward, but that does not build up American commerce, struck down by the insolence of Great Britain."

Some of the papers are more friendly to Great Britain in their criticism. The New York *Tribune* thinks that "the good faith of Great Britain has from the outset been undoubted." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* considers that the British Government has made "an entirely reasonable and satisfactory reply." The New York *Press* finds in the incident a tribute to American common sense. It says:

"The contrast between general American behavior and that of

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the German press and people, breathing threats, shrieking for a greater navy, demanding the seizure of British vessels in German ports, and betraying a comical unacquaintance with international law in every grimace and every gesture, is most satisfying to Americans. It must also be somewhat puzzling to those entertaining preconceptions as to 'Teuton stolidity' and 'Yankee hysteria.' The explanation is doubtless to be found in the fact that in international maritime relations the Germans are veritable infants, while we are getting a good deal more than a big boy now. However that may be, we have got our flour, which is no great thing, the whole dispute being a mere lawsuit; but we have kept our temper, which is a great thing, considering how completely the other fellow lost his."

MR. ROCKEFELLER ON TRUSTS.

THE answers of John D. Rockefeller, president of the Standard Oil Company, to the questions of the Industrial Commission are accepted as a new and welcome light on the trust problem because they come from a man who knows what he is talking about. As Mr. Rockefeller was the founder and is still the head of the largest trust in this country, if not in the world, his statement of the good and the evil of trusts, and how to get the good and escape the evil, has roused no little comment. First, however, he answers some charges that have long been standing against the Standard Oil Company. As to railroad freight rebates, by which it has been said the Standard built up its monopoly, Mr. Rockefeller denies that his company ever received rebates that other shippers could not obtain, and declares that "no percentage of the profits of the Standard Oil Company came from advantages given by railroads at any time."

Another long-standing charge has been that the railroad companies overcharged other oil shippers and paid the margin to the Standard Oil Company. When questioned about this, Mr Rockefeller replied:

"I know of no such instance. It seems that some arrangement of that nature was entered into by one of our agents in Ohio, being the same case which has been testified to by George Rice. When notice of this agreement was brought to the officers of the company for which it was made it was promptly repudiated, and the money received, some small amount, I think under three hundred dollars, was refunded. And this was not done because of any notice, action in court, or judicial opinion, but promptly as soon as reported, and before we had any knowledge of judicial proceedings."

What has attracted the most notice, however, has been Mr. Rockefeller's opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of trusts in general, and the legislation that he recommends. The advantages to the stockholders and to the public he summarizes as follows:

"First, command of necessary capital.
"Second, extension of limits of business.
"Third, increase of number of persons interested in the business.
"Fourth, economy in the business.
"Fifth, improvements and economies which are derived from knowledge of many interested persons of wide experience.
"Sixth, power to give the public improved products at less prices and still make a profit for stockholders.
"Seventh, permanent work and good wages for laborers."

The two dangers, he thinks, are that trusts may be formed simply for speculation, "and that for this purpose prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered." But these are no more arguments against combinations, he says, "than that the fact that steam may explode is an argument against steam."

He makes two suggestions regarding legislation:

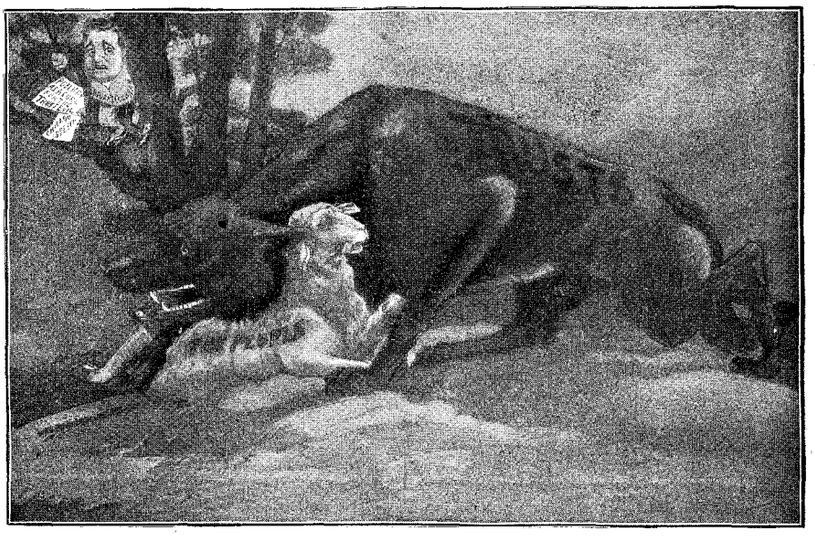
"First, federal legislation, under which corporations may be created and regulated, if that be possible.
"Second, in lieu thereof, state legislation, as nearly uniform as possible, encouraging combinations of persons and capital for the purpose of carrying on industries, but permitting state supervision, not of a character to hamper industries, but sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public."

The New York *Journal*, noting Mr. Rockefeller's statement that one of the dangers of trusts is that "prices may be temporarily raised instead of being lowered," remarks:

"This was said to have been written on Tuesday. A day later the Standard Oil Company, controlled by Mr. Rockefeller, 'raised' the price of oil three cents a gallon.
"By this 'raising' instead of 'lowering' the price of oil Mr. Rockefeller increases his income by millions a year.
"This is the danger he refers to. How would he advise us to meet it?"

The New York *Times* thinks that the "state supervision . . . sufficient to prevent frauds upon the public," which Mr. Rockefeller recommends, "admits the principle of publicity in corporate management," a principle which has been urged by Bourke Cockran and other speakers and writers on the trust problem. The New York *Journal of Commerce* points out that, in spite of all that Mr. Rockefeller did say, he neatly dodged the main point of the whole question. He did not tell why it was necessary to suppress competition. It says:

"The architect of the greatest of the trusts of course succeeded in stating fully and forcibly the advantages the community derives from the industrial combinations. The cooperation of capital, the transaction of business on a large scale, the management by men of exceptional ability, all contribute to the economy of production and the general welfare. But all these, it should be answered, may be attained without the suppression of competition. The suppression of competition is not in the public interest, and it is the first thing aimed at by the trusts. The extermination of the small operators is a decided disadvantage to the community. If the small operator can not compete in the open field with the large operator, his extermination must be accepted as one of the drawbacks of a movement which is on the whole one of progress. But we fear that few trusts can be acquitted of the charge of seeking the destruction of small operators either by securing exclusive advantages with the transportation companies



THE PUBLICITY CURE FOR TRUSTS.

VOICE FROM THE MAN UP THE TREE: "If you don't let go, I'll put your name in the paper!"
—*The Verdict.*

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or by selling lower than cost till the man of short capital is driven out and the combination of large capital is left free to use its isolation in ways that are not in the public interest or in accordance with sound business methods."

And it is not true that the trusts reduce prices. The same paper says:

"The margin between raw and finished products has been shown to have increased under the manipulation of the trusts. Circumstances which they could not control have forced down the prices of their products, but they have succeeded in forcing down still farther the prices of the materials they buy."

The Boston *Journal* says:

"This at least is true, that the sooner law-making bodies recognize the distinction between combinations which are proper and advantageous and those that work mischief to the public, the sooner will the entire subject be lifted from the region of mere declamation to that of practical regulation."

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks that the Standard Oil Company may have received a few favors from the railroads, in spite of what Mr. Rockefeller says. It adds:

"If the American railroad system were run on postal principles, with uniform rates for all comers at all times, Mr. Rockefeller's fortune would be some scores of millions smaller than it is, and the Industrial Commission would find the volume of its work considerably reduced."

THE MONTANA SENATORIAL SCANDAL.

THE testimony now being given before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the hotly contested case of Senator Clark of Montana "is revealing the seamy and corrupt side of Montana politics," says the Chicago *Evening Post*, "in a manner calculated to produce general disgust." The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that it "shows what a war between two not overscrupulous multi-millionaires can accomplish for the political degradation of a commonwealth." The Montana war is thus described by the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent:

"Clark decided many years ago to come to the United States Senate and to run the politics of Montana. Mark Daly, another copper king, decided that Clark should do neither of these things. Ever since then an auction has been going on in Montana every time any political or other favors were to be disposed of. The terms Republican and Democrat are almost as unknown there as Whig and Tory. Everything is 'Clark' or 'Daly.' Both leaders are Democrats, but the Republicans are likewise divided into the 'Clark' and 'Daly' factions. Practically all the newspapers of the State are either Clark or Daly, and are run as the literary machinery of the rivals. No man would think of starting a newspaper in Montana to stand on its own merits and be supported by subscriptions and advertisements, any more than he would think of running a Methodist church for the profit to be made on church sociables. Occasionally some Clark man switches over from Daly, or *vice versa*, and in the present trial all turns upon the allegation that some Daly spies insinuated themselves into the Clark camp, took Clark's money, sealed it and marked it, and then came out and 'blew' on him."

The principal man who "blew" is thus described by the Philadelphia *Ledger:*

"The 'star witness' for the prosecution is a member of the legislature, named Whiteside, who gained the confidence, as he tells the story, of Wellcome, Clark's agent, and entered with him into the purchase of votes, in order that he might get evidence to expose the corruption of Montana politics. Wellcome was disbarred by the Montana supreme court the other day on the charge of engaging in bribing State legislators in connection with Clark's election. Wellcome's disbarment was secured on the testimony of Whiteside, who swore that he had received a promise of $10,000 for his own vote, and on the evidence of another Clark, a State Senator, who swore that Wellcome had paid him $10,000, which, in accordance with a previous understanding, was turned over to Whiteside, and by him used as evidence."

Thirty $1,000 bills were exhibited before the Senate committee last week as evidence. These bills, according to witnesses, had been paid to four members of the legislature for voting for Clark. No newspaper has yet proposed a remedy for Montana's political condition. There is a widespread belief that popular election of Senators is the cure for the deadlocks in the legislatures, such as occurred in Pennsylvania, California, Utah, and Delaware last year; but, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*—

"that remedy would hardly prove efficient under the conditions prevailing in Montana. Where such powerful subterranean forces are at work as are said to be active in Montana, the nominating conventions called to name the candidates for popular suffrage could be wielded to the purposes of the boss as readily as legislatures, and by the same means."

SECRETARY GAGE'S DEFENSE.

SECRETARY GAGE, in his reply to the charges made by the newspapers, and in response to the request of Congress for information, does not appear to deny any of the specific facts alleged; but he avers that none of his transactions were illegal, and that all were for the public good.

As to the sale of the custom house in New York to the National City Bank and the deposit of the proceeds with that bank—which transaction has been the basis of the more serious criticism—Secretary Gage replies in considerable detail. The reason the custom house was sold to the National City Bank, he says, was because it offered $3,265,000 for the property, a sum larger by $190,000 than that offered by the next highest bidder. By the terms of the sale, the bank was obliged to pay at least $750,000 down, but it chose to pay $3,215,000 down, leaving only $50,000 unpaid. Mr. Gage tells why he handed this money back to the National City Bank, which is a designated depository bank for Government funds, and which in this case, as in the case of all other deposits, furnished to the Treasury Government bonds to secure the deposit. He says:

"This deposit was made in a depository bank for the same reason that other deposits have been made in them, viz., because to withdraw the currency into the vaults of the Treasury, where it was not needed and could not be utilized, would have required a withdrawal of credit that was being extended in commercial circles, and to that extent a disturbance to the natural order of business would have followed. To have required its payment by the National City Bank to another designated depository would have been an ungracious discrimination without substantially changing the fact."

The nub of the controversy, however, it will be remembered, was the question whether the money so deposited in a designated depository can be said to be "paid into the Treasury of the United States," as the law requires. Two extracts from decisions of Supreme Court justices, quoted last week, seemed to answer this question in the negative; but Mr. Gage, in reply, quotes from the same decisions to show that they not only do not injure his case, but actually confirm the legality of his action.

The first was Chief-Justice Waite's decision in the case of Branch *vs.* United States (100 Supreme Court Reports, 673). In this decision the chief-justice said:

"The designated depositories are intended as places for the deposit of the public moneys of the United States—that is to say, money belonging to the United States."

The second was Justice McKenna's decision in the case of Coudert, administrator, *vs.* United States (reported in 175 Rep., 178). After quoting the sections of the law involved, Justice McKenna said:

"It is obvious from these provisions that it was only public money of the United States of which national banks could be made depositories, and it was, therefore, only public money which an officer could deposit in them, whether he received it originally or received it to disburse."

Mr. Gage holds that these decisions confirm his contention that

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public moneys may properly be placed in the designated depositories and that when so deposited they are "in the Treasury." He also quotes the Controller of the Treasury, whose decision is binding upon the executive branch of the Government, as ruling "that money is paid into the Treasury of the United States by being deposited with the Treasurer of the United States here in Washington or to his credit with an assistant treasurer or in a designated depository."

As to his action on December 18 and thereafter, in depositing the internal-revenue receipts with the National City Bank to relieve the Wall Street panic, Mr. Gage says that "the withdrawal of large sums of money from active circulation to the Treasury vaults" must inevitably cause "disturbance to business." He counteracted this withdrawal, therefore, by depositing the surplus in the banks, where, he says, it was "secure to the Government," and yet remained "available to business use." The National City Bank was selected simply as a distributing agent, and the reason for this selection, says Mr. Gage, was that the National City Bank offered far more security than any other.

Secretary Gage's critics have been trying to make political capital out of a letter written by Vice-President Hepburn, of the National City Bank, to Mr. Gage, and included by the latter in his report to Congress. Mr. Hepburn asked the secretary to continue using that bank as a depository of public money, and after calling attention to the bank's strength, added: "If you will take the pains to look at our list of directors, you will see that we also have very great political claims, in view of what was done during the canvass last year."

Mr. Gage, however, fails to see why he should be held responsible for Mr. Hepburn's indiscretions. To the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* he said:

"I am to be pilloried, I see, because I published that letter with the rest of the correspondence instead of suppressing it. Why did I publish it? Because it was a part of the correspondence called for, and I had nothing to conceal. The logic of this case is unique and ingenious. If a man writes me a letter containing any objectionable matter, I suppose I must go to jail for it? Isn't that the argument?

"I dare say, if the files of this department were searched, these would be found to contain hundreds of letters written to various secretaries, making claims of one sort and another on political grounds. There is a widespread notion that this argument carries weight. With me, neither partizanship nor personality has had one iota to do with any of my transactions as Secretary of the Treasury with the national banks. I don't suppose I know the politics of six men in the Treasury Department, below the assistant secretaries. I did not find out till a day or two ago, and then by the merest accident, that a man who has been in my closest confidence for two years past is a Democrat."

Gage in League with the Money Trust.—"There was a rumor the other day that Gage was going to retire from the Cabinet in order to become president of this bank; and, from the way in which he has seemingly been trying to empty the United States Treasury into it, there would be nothing astonishing if the rumor were to prove true. Gage has not yet been three years at the head of the United States Treasury; and yet in the course of that time he has showered on the National City Bank of New York favors which have been worth to it in cold cash the goodly sum of $1,862,337. The favors have taken the shape of immense government deposits such as Union Pacific payment of $35,000,000, internal revenue receipts amounting to $17,000,000, financing the payment of the $20,000,000 indemnity to Spain, etc.

"Now, whether Gage is going to become president of the National City Bank of New York or not, it is but too plain from these favors shown by one of the leading members of the Administration to one of the banking institutions controlled by the Standard Oil group, that the Administration is in league with the money trust to control the finances, and through the finances the industries, of the country. Nothing was ever known of an Administration so thoroughly inequitable as this proved connection with the money trust—that it should not only not be opposed to the trusts which are running the United States and pauperizing the American people, but that it should be actually aiding these infamous combinations of capital to do this very thing."—*The New Orleans Times-Democrat* (*Dem.*).

Animus of the Attack.—"The outcry against Secretary of the Treasury Gage for the position he has assumed in dealing with a critical financial condition is inspired largely by the mad desire on the part of irresponsible journals to create a sensation, and also by the near approach of the Presidential campaign. Those who understand the animus of the attacks to which the secretary has been subjected give little heed to the printed calumnies, but the clamor is apt to create a false impression in the minds of honest but less well-informed people, and the whole matter is therefore reprehensible in the highest degree. A man's reputation is not made by lying enemies, altho for the moment they may obscure the position which he really holds in the sphere of usefulness he is called upon to occupy. While Secretary Gage may be put to a temporary disadvantage, as the result of the mendacious assaults on his character, there is little question that the effects of these attacks will be ephemeral, and that ultimately he will figure in history, not only as a financier of the highest distinction, but as a statesman and patriot in the truest sense of the word. . . . . .

"If the ordinary citizen will only stop to reflect that when the secretary has been forced to do, state, county, city, and school officials have been doing for years—in keeping public funds in banks, where they belong—he must conclude that there is nothing deserving of execration in the secretary's course. The truth of the matter is that Mr. Gage is something of a martyr to his fellow citizens, who have consistently refused to put their house in order against periods of sudden distress, but who yet expect him to drag the country out of its troubles by force of his genius."—*The New York Financier* (*Fin.*).

A Suggested Remedy.—"The suggestion that the Secretary of the Treasury be allowed to charge interest on Government deposits in national banks is not a bad one. It is exactly what a private individual would insist upon if he had large amounts of money in hand for which he had no use for considerable periods of time. He would place it in banks, but he would see that he got some remuneration for the use of his money. The Government should follow the same plan. The depositories can use the money to profit, and it would be nothing more than right that the Treasury should receive a moderate rate of interest. To deposit in a bank is to make a loan, but as the law now stands the Government can not charge interest. Since the money market is seriously disturbed by the withdrawals of the excess of revenues, it is manifestly just and proper that an attempt should be made to counteract the evils of this congestion, but in doing so the Treasury is assailed for favoring national banks. Were there a moderate interest rate charged there would be less ground for complaint, tho there would always be grumbling. The rate ought to be left at the discretion of the secretary, as the value of loans constantly fluctuates, and could not be fixed by law."—*The Louisville Courier-Journal* (*Ind. Dem.*).

How About the Bank-Notes?—"Why isn't the issue of money by the banks on Government bonds just as much of a pet-bank policy as this of Secretary Gage? Mr. Windom said it was grossly unjust to the Government and unfair to the people to turn Treasury money over to the banks without interest, and then pay them interest on the bonds deposited and permit them to loan the money out to the people at whatever rate they could be compelled to pay. But this is precisely what the Government is doing every day, and has been ever since 1864, under the national bank act. In the one case the banks deposit United States bonds with the Government and receive and lend out specially prepared currency on this security. In the other case they deposit United States bonds and receive and lend out money of the Government which has not been specially prepared. The two cases are exactly parallel. They differ only in non-essential details. Secretary Windom unintentionally spoke as strongly against the bank-note policy as against the bank-deposit policy, and those Republicans who are now denouncing Secretary Gage on the general terms of his course are unwittingly denouncing the present bank-note system.

"And they are doing this at the very moment when a party financial bill is pending in the Senate which provides for the ex-

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tension of the public debt and its refunding for the express purpose of enlarging and perpetuating what must evidently be called a pet bank-note policy."—*The Springfield Republican* (*Ind.*).

WOMEN AND WINE.

SEVERAL daily papers have lately drawn attention to an alleged increase of drunkenness among women. The Chicago *Journal* declares that this increase is very noticeable in that city. It says:

"The explanation of this phenomenon is not difficult. As life has become more tense, more strenuous for women, the need, real or fancied, for stimulants has come upon her as it did upon men. It is the exceptional woman to-day who is not in some sense a business woman, for even the pursuit of society has become a business. With greater independence, heavier cares, and a livelier intellectual life than her grandmother enjoyed—or suffered—the twentieth-century girl may be expected to seek much the same method of securing relief or stimulus as her brother does.

"Doubtless this will be bad for the race. The alcoholic taint inherited from one parent has wrecked enough lives. If the danger be doubled the gravity of the results will be enhanced. But it is an irrefutable proposition that if women are compelled to do an ever-increasing share of man's work, they will ultimately contract a share of man's vices too."

A Southern paper, the Atlanta *Journal*, adds its testimony to the existence of a similar state of things in the Georgia metropolis as follows:

"It is said that there were more women on the streets of Atlanta under the influence of liquor last Saturday night than the police had ever observed before in all their experience, and in our exchanges from other cities we see frequently accounts of women who have been arrested for drunkenness.

"The rather free indulgence of women in wine and even stronger drinks at entertainments is one of the deplorable events of modern social life, and we fear that it is on the increase.

"The proprietor of a fashionable New York hotel is quoted as saying that women guests give his bar a very large patronage by orders from their rooms, and that the drink habit among women of the higher as well as the lower classes is growing.

"It would be pleasant to believe that such statements as we have referred to are either entirely untrue or grossly exaggerated, but the frequency and emphasis with which they are made will not permit them to be brushed aside merely because it is painful to give them credence.

"What are we going to do about it?"

At the same time the reported serum cure for alcoholism, noted in a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST, is claiming its share of attention, altho the attention is not always favorable. Thus the Philadelphia *North American* says:

"Courage is needed to set bounds to the march of medical science in any direction, but we shall believe in this serum when the claims for it have been demonstrated. Alcoholism is an attractive field both for the physician and the charlatan. The one is animated by the knowledge that he is seeking a cure for a master evil, and the other is buoyed by the hope of the fortune that waits for anybody who can cause it to be believed that he is able to eliminate the drunkard's craving.

"Physicians can do much to aid the man who desires to shake off the drink habit. They can attend to his general health, brace him with tonics, quiet his nerves, regulate his diet, and tell him how to keep well. But up to date no medical device has been discovered that will cure a drunkard who does not bring his own will into play and keep it at work. The French have a saying that 'he who has drunk will drink,' and that is true of all but the few who rescue themselves from the vice by the exercise of persistent will power. There have been many pretended discoveries of drugs, or combinations of drugs, that, like this new French serum, were advertised to inspire an unconquerable distaste for alcohol, but none of them has stood the test of time. It still remains true that the only known sure cure for drunkenness is not to drink."

GENERAL JOUBERT'S OPINION OF NEW YORK.

HENRY GEORGE, JR., who has been writing for the Philadelphia *North American* an account of General Joubert's visit to America a few years ago, devotes some interesting paragraphs to the disappointing impression that New York City made upon the old Boer commander. Mr. George writes:

"He had lived in this country years before, and now he desired to see what change had come in New York. So a carriage party went into the business center, crossed the big bridge, observed the elevated railroad structure, drove through the park, viewed the imposing buildings, and inspected in passing the residences of the richest in a metropolis fast getting to be the wealthiest city in the world.

"'I have now seen how the rich, idle people live among you,' he said. 'Please let me see how the working people live.'

"Accordingly the carriage was driven through the swarming East Side, where people had piled up in the past decade so that a single square block contains what are called the 'homes' of a thousand human beings—the population of a good-sized village. The visitor slowly shook his head and said, as if reluctantly: 'How can I go back and tell my people that this must be one of the fruits of their ardent dream; that the great republic, after which our new little republic is fashioned, shows a terrible gangrene in its very heart, in the center of its biggest and proudest and most splendid city!'"

A story has been going the rounds of the press to the effect that General Joubert was an officer in the Confederate army during the American Civil War. Col. Lamar Fontaine, in fact, a Confederate officer, said in a letter to the Richmond *Times* that the general was an officer in Taylor's Louisiana brigade, and that he commanded the brigade at Front Royal in May, 1862. Another Confederate soldier, however, of whom *The Times* says that "he knows what he is talking about," declares in a letter to that paper that there was no Colonel Joubert in that brigade at that time and that no such man commanded the brigade at Front Royal. If Joubert was in the brigade, says this correspondent, he could not have been at that time above the rank of captain. Mr. George W. Van Siclen, the New York agent of the Transvaal relief fund, says in a letter to the New York *Sun*: "Mr. Lamar Fontaine is 'away off' about General Joubert having been a 'Johnny Reb.' General Joubert visited this country about nine years ago, and with his wife and granddaughter was a guest at my house. He never served in the Confederate army."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IF the Chinese could shoot as well as the Boers, nobody would open their door without knocking.—*Puck.*

WAR is hell, or was, before the higher criticism took all the local color out of the latter.—*The Detroit Journal.*

GREAT BRITAIN'S exercise of the right of search may end in her finding more than she was looking for.—*The New York World.*

IT is evident that Otis has not succeeded in reaching all the Filipinos to notify them that the rebellion is suppressed.—*The Chicago Record.*

IT'S well those noblemen flocking to England's standard are already possessed of distinction. A Boer bullet won't make any.—*The Philadelphia Times.*

PERHAPS the best way for Sir Thomas Lipton to gain at least a share in the America's Cup is to come over and be naturalized.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

ONE man is reported to have made $1,000,000 by the slump in sugar. What happened to the 2,000 or 3,000 others who were interested in it is not reported.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

THE average salary of ministers in this country is stated to be a trifle over $470. It is easy to see why so many of our young men prefer to be railroad kings and trust magnates.—*The Pittsburg News.*

IN THE YEAR 2000: "Let's see; when was the battle of Santiago, and what was it about, anyway?" "Why, stupid, that was the origin of this Sampson-Schley controversy that the papers are full of."—*The New York Tribune.*

IT is announced that Mark Hanna, at the earnest solicitation of the President, will manage the next campaign. Perhaps we may hear presently that Mr. McKinley, at the solicitation of Mark Hanna, will again be a candidate.—*The Chicago Record.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A RETROSPECT.

NO century, it is generally conceded, has made a more substantial contribution to the permanent literature of the world, both in prose and verse, than has the century just ending. Mr. Sidney Lee, editor of "The Dictionary of National Biography" and author of the recently published "Life of Shakespeare," points out, in the course of a brief *résumé*, some of the chief literary characteristics of the century. He writes as follows (we quote from a reproduction of his article in the Philadelphia *Times*):

"In certain regions of literature, writers in past ages have displayed more commanding power than any that has been displayed during the last hundred years. England has not produced a second Shakespeare among dramatists, nor a second Milton among epic poets, nor a second Pope among epigrammatists, nor a second Gibbon among historians, nor a second Boswell among biographers. On the other hand, in the realms of lyric poetry and romance heights of excellence have been scaled in the present century which were never conquered before. In melody and metrical faculty, in depth and tenderness of feeling, Shelley's 'Ode to the Skylark,' Keats's 'Ode to a Nightingale,' many of the sonnets of Wordsworth, many of the songs of Tennyson, transcend like efforts of any poet who preceded them. Sir Walter Scott's 'Antiquary,' Thackeray's 'Esmond,' George Eliot's 'Adam Bede,' are crowning peaks in a world of art which was in a large degree *terra incognita* to the generations that went before. And outside the domain of lyric poetry and romance there are literary paths upon which wayfarers of our century have conferred a splendor hitherto unimagined. Browning's 'Ring and the Book' is a more penetrating study of the intricacies of the human intellect; 'Carlyle's French Revolution' is a more vivid presentation of stirring historic incident; Ruskin's 'Modern Painters' is a more eloquent and sensitive interpretation of pictorial art than any earlier endeavors in philosophic poetry, or in history or in esthetic criticism. Beside Browning, Pope is a superficial student of human character; beside Carlyle, Robertson is a halting and clumsy historian; beside Ruskin, Burke is a purblind critic of art. If by some unlucky turn of the wheel of fortune English literature had come to an end in the year 1800, it is no exaggeration to assert that it would have been shorn of more than half its glory.

"From the point of view of the literary historian the nineteenth century is only comparable to the sixteenth. Both centuries are characterized by an irresistible outburst of intellectual energy and excitement which generated great achievements in all departments of human effort. The elation of spirit that inaugurated the new order in the political, intellectual, and social systems of the time found at both epochs its most permanent expression in purely imaginative literature. The literature of the century may for convenience of detailed study be considered in chronological sections, but there is an essential homogeneity about the whole of it that renders chronological division unnecessary and undesirable in a brief general survey. Grounds might be urged for separating the century into at least two periods.

"In 1837 the giants of the literary movement of the opening years of the century either were dead or had ceased to write. Among poets, Byron, Shelley, and Keats had passed away. Wordsworth had ceased to be a poetic force save in the sight of admirers more zealous than discreet. Of writers of fiction, Jane Austen had been dead twenty years, and Sir Walter Scott five. Among essayists whose work conferred on the literature of the century one of its most distinctive charms, Charles Lamb, the king of essayists, did not survive beyond 1834; Hazlitt died in 1830; and, altho De Quincey and Leigh Hunt lived more than twenty years longer, their best work was done before 1837.

"But the writers of eminence who have exclusive right to the epithet Victorian prove, after allowance has been made for individual idiosyncrasies which in great literature count for much, to belong in spirit to the age of their immediate predecessors. They sought expression for their thought in forms not essentially different from those to which their predecessors devoted their energies, and their thought showed no new departure.

"Tennyson is nearly at all points Wordsworth's successor—in his sympathy with the lofty political and philosophic sentiment of his contemporaries which he sought to interpret in verse, in his careful observation, and in his sympathetic description of inanimate nature, in his command of poetic diction and melody, and also, it is to be admitted, in his lapses into bathos and commonplace; Browning—a twin peak with Tennyson in the range of poetry—presents a stronger individuality. He is less closely allied to the writers who flourished in his early youth, but in many of his most striking characteristics—in his robust optimism, in the universality and activity of his interest in current life and literature, in his predilection for study of past history, and even in his indifference to the graces of form which degenerated with him at times into a grotesque barbarism—in all these regards Browning betrayed his kinship with Byron and Scott.

"As a poet, Matthew Arnold marches under the banners of Wordsworth and Shelley; as a critic, he is at some points more subtle and at others less sympathetic than Lamb or Hazlitt; but the distinctions are due not so much to difference of age or of innate temperament as to the idiosyncrasies that come of accidental differences in youthful training and environment."

Of the prose writers, especially the novelists and essayists, Mr. Lee says:

"Thackeray reached the highest point in his career as an artist in fiction when he produced 'Esmond,' a story of the time of Queen Anne. Dickens, in 'The Tale of Two Cities' and in 'Barnaby Rudge,' worked with all his vigor on more or less documentary foundations. 'George Eliot' was more scholarly and more laborious, and therefore less successful, in 'Romola,' when she sought to evolve a romance out of the history of the Florentine Reformation. Robert Louis Stevenson, the ablest of recent novelists, made his most sustained bid for reputation by pursuing the historical trail of Scott, and Stevenson had many disciples who are still sedulously treading in his footsteps. The main and most artistic stream of prose romance in England has been faithful throughout the century to the channel that Sir Walter Scott first glorified.

"But the nineteenth century has not only won its literary triumphs by virtue of the exercise of the imagination in poetry and romance. Throughout the century, history and criticism, in which the imagination plays a more or less limited part, has flourished conspicuously. The two chief practisers of the arts of history and criticism in the nineteenth century were long-lived. Carlyle was born five years before the end of last century; Macaulay was born in the first year of the present century.

"In style, Carlyle and Macaulay were as the poles asunder. The spasmodic irregularity of the one has nothing in common with the disciplined orderliness of the other. Macaulay's influence on the English prose style has been far greater and, on the whole, more beneficial than Carlyle's. Carlyle's style was a bow of Ulysses, which none but himself could draw. In other hands it became an implement of burlesque. Macaulay's style was less impracticable. It was mainly characterized by a directness and an emphasis which inclined to rigidity, but often grew under his hand into brilliant eloquence. It proved a dangerous style for purposes of servile imitation.

"The habit of eloquent emphasis is apt to degenerate among incompetent writers into bombast, but those authors of English prose who followed Macaulay at a discreet distance gained in clearness and point without much sacrifice of grace.

"The lasting vogue of Macaulay's prose style rendered it impossible that any English prose style should be widely acceptable that did not aim in the first and last place at perspicuity, and Mr. Ruskin soon proved that perspicuity in English prose is not incompatible with the highest artistic beauty and pliancy. Affected prose has consequently met with small encouragement, and is an inconspicuous feature in a general survey of the century's literature."

The present time is a period of literary transition, and altho "literary artisans" are numerous, says Mr. Lee, great artists are not to be found:

"Only one of the immortal giants of the century's literature still survives—Mr. Ruskin. Some might place at his side Mr. Swinburne among living poets, and George Meredith and Thomas Hardy among novelists. The poetry of Mr. Swinburne's youth

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will rank among the century's literary glories, but it is doubtful if Mr. Swinburne, at any period of his career, has produced anything that entitles him indisputably to a place at the side of Shelley, Keats, or Wordsworth, Tennyson or Browning, and his latest work fails to maintain the promise of his earlier years.

"It is doubtful, too, if in a comparative study of the century's literary energies Mr. Meredith's or Mr. Hardy's novels can be credited with that universality of appeal, or that depth and clarity of vision which are characteristic of the greatest fiction of the century—the best fiction of Scott, Thackeray, Dickens, and George Eliot. The English-speaking world has lately proclaimed in trumpet tones that the throne of the old kings of English literature is worthily filled by one of the youngest writers of the day—Rudyard Kipling. Time will show.

"The nineteenth-century period of English literature has been as great as any preceding period in the number of its workers and in their many-sided excellence. But it is sure proof of the ending of that most fertile period that there should be in the latter end of the century but one living voice whose utterances in either poetry or prose can be said in any large sense to hold the nation's ear. It is more probable that Mr. Kipling is the harbinger of a new era of English literature—the era of the twentieth century—than that he is the last comer of the old. In creative energy and original personality he seems at the moment to stand alone. But may he prove the swallow that heralds a coming spring."

"THE CHILDREN OF THE GHETTO" IN LONDON.

ENGLISH critics and theater-goers have not proved to be much more appreciative of Mr. Zangwill's play than their American cousins, and after a brief run at the Adelphi Theater, London, the drama has been withdrawn. Still, it did not meet the bitter denunciations which were heaped upon it in New York in certain quarters. *The Outlook* (London, December 16) speaks of it respectfully: "If Mr. Zangwill wanted to show that he could write a play when he tried, one quite understands why he put 'The Children of the Ghetto' on the stage. He *can* write a play; the production at the Adelphi proves it." The play, continues *The Outlook*, is not "compact" nor "well-made," but it is daring and portions are "beautifully, symphonically conceived." But he "has not realized how almost crudely simplified must be the English prose which he is to trust his mimes to speak across the footlights."

A TELEGRAPHED PORTRAIT OF MR. I. ZANGWILL ("NOT WITHOUT PREJUDICE").
From *Unwin's Chap Book*, reproduced in *The Academy*.

"Max," the dramatic critic of *The Saturday Review*, says that the evidence all goes to prove that Mr. Zangwill can not write a good play:

"In dramaturgy he can only waste his time. I do not say this because he has no sense of construction, the whole of his first act being occupied with a little incident which ought to have been merely explained by one of the characters, in a very few words, as having previously occurred. Sense of construction may be acquired. It is because Mr. Zangwill has no power of making his puppets live that I advise him to leave dramaturgy alone. When the conflicts come—a conflict between a young man and the old man whose daughter he loves, a conflict between the young man and the girl—one does not care two pence about them because none of the conflicting characters has drawn one breath of life or contains one drop of blood. The young man, we know, is a millionaire and a lax Jew; the old man is a strict rabbi; the girl accepts the hand of the young man. But that is all we know about them. Never for one moment does Mr. Zangwill make them live. They are not more human than the A, B, and C at the corners of a triangle in Euclid. 'Why,' soliloquizes the girl, forced to choose between her lover on one hand, her faith and her father on the other, 'why is this terrible alternative forced on me?' That is Mr. Zangwill's notion of a heart-cry, and it is typical of all the writing in the play."

The Academy says that Mr. Zangwill has deliberately chosen two oddities of Jewish life and combined them as a foundation for his play. It adds: "Is the stuff of tragedy so rare in the Ghetto that it must be concocted out of themes so far-fetched? Are not the Jews men and women even as the Gentiles are, subject to the same simplicities of passion and fate? If so, why has Mr. Zangwill preferred material so bizarre and intractable as is here displayed?"

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

ALTHO our age has been called an age of libraries, there are still innumerable small towns and hamlets where no public libraries exist, and in such places the "traveling library"—originated by Mr. Melville Dewey, one of the most widely known of librarians—is an institution of far-reaching influence. In 1892, the State of New York, at Mr. Dewey's suggestion, made an appropriation which it has since maintained, for sending out traveling libraries of about one hundred volumes each. At first but forty-six libraries were sent out, but by the fifth year these had increased to nearly five hundred separate book collections, comprising in all some fifty thousand volumes. The work is directed by the Board of Regents of the State University.

Of these traveling libraries, twenty per cent. is devoted to fiction, and from ten to twenty per cent. to travel, biography, and history. There are also special collections for particular communities, selected by library specialists of large experience. Besides the special "Environment Libraries," consisting of books relating to some particular section of the country, there are "Picture Libraries," containing pictures to be framed and hung on the wall, lantern-slides and the necessary apparatus. Catalogs, with helpful notes pointing out the excellences and limitations of the works, and with brief critiques from the leading reviews, accompany the libraries.

A writer in *Ev'ry Month* (January) gives some interesting data concerning the development of traveling libraries in New York and other States. He says:

"By far the most interesting of these experiments, because of the fact that it has been carried on without a penny of State aid, and because of the general support which has been given to it from the first, is the traveling library system of Wisconsin. . . . The population of western Wisconsin is largely Scandinavian, and nearly all of foreign extraction. The people are miserably poor in material things, and this is a measure of their intellectual poverty. An inconceivably small percentage of the population are communicants of any church. To these people, so sorely in need of the 'sweetness and light' which books bring with them, go these libraries on wheels. The first station may be at the cross-roads, and the volunteer librarian may be the postmaster, the country storekeeper, or the section boss. The books are kept in circulation until the next consignment arrives, when they are called in, packed up, and sent along to the next town. In this way 10,000 volumes are kept moving through the State of Wisconsin. Special arrangements were made in 1898 to supply books through this method to the camps where Wisconsin soldiers were stationed.

"To those who only imperfectly realize the civilizing power of books the effect upon the population of these poverty-hardened rural communities is magical. There is no system of popular education that yields such large results for so small an outlay. The abandonment of old habits of lounging and dissipation at

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the country saloon has marked the advent of the traveling library. The young men who formerly spent their winter evenings there have deserted these quarters, and prefer to remain at home with some book which has suddenly opened to them a new source of pleasure. So marked has this defection become that saloon-keepers often volunteer to act as librarians in order that their former patrons may not absent themselves altogether. . . .

"Among the books which lead in the Wisconsin traveling libraries are Miss Alcott's 'Old-fashioned Girl,' Aldrich's 'Story of a Bad Boy,' some of W. O. Stoddard's books, 'Helen's Babies,' Mrs. Catherwood's 'Story of Tonty.' 'The Hoosier Schoolmaster,' and the earlier novels of Captain King are among the most popular. The old favorites fairly hold their own, tho 'David Copperfield,' because it was in two volumes, met the fate accorded to two-volume novels, and was neglected. Mr. Hutchins tells us that the farmers' families took a special interest in Jacob Riis's 'How the Other Half Lives.'"

MUSIC AND MEN OF GENIUS.

ONE of the most singular phenomena of genius is he total absence of any appreciation of music among many famous men of letters. Andrew Lang, in fact, goes so far as to say that most poets and literary men hate music, confessing that for his own part he can "bear a song" if the words are pleasing, and that he is touched by the refrain of Gregorian chant much as a dog howls when certain notes are struck on the piano. On the whole, he agrees with Dr. Johnson, who spoke of music as "the least disagreeable of sounds."

According to Mr. Cunningham Moffet, who writes in *Music* (January), the absence of the musical ear is not an intellectual but a cerebral characteristic. Mr. Moffet instances the case of General Grant, whose repugnance to music was so great that it caused him intense suffering to sit through a grand opera or even to hear a song. His common reply to the question, "What shall I sing?" was the rather dampening one: "*Something short.*" Catherine II., of Russia, after trying in vain to cultivate a love of music, said that to her it was "noise and nothing but noise." The two Napoleons also found it difficult to tolerate music.

Mr. Moffet agrees with Lang that many men of letters have had little ear for music, but he instances among the music-lovers the names of Gautier, De Musset, and a large proportion of the English and Scottish writers, including Shakespeare, Milton, Coleridge, Addison, Goldsmith, De Quincey, Moore, Charles Reade, Darwin, and even Carlyle, who declares music to be "the speech of angels." But when we come to look at the other side of the picture, says Mr. Moffet, we find a large array of famous names:

"Charles Lamb has told us all about his musical capacities, or incapacities, in his essay on 'Ears.' He was apparently destitute of what is called a taste for music, as much of it usually confused him, and an opera was merely a maze of sound in which he almost lost his wits. A few old tunes ran in his head, and now and then the expression of a sentiment, tho never of song, touched him with rare and exquisite delight. He has told us, however, how he reverenced the fine organ playing of Mr. Novello and admired the equally fine singing of his daughter.

"I don't know whether Macaulay really disliked music or not, but he certainly cared very little for it and remembered less. Writing in his journal for June 14, 1851, in giving an account of a dinner at Windsor Castle that he attended, he says: 'The band covered the talk with a succession of sonorous tunes. "The Campbell's Are Coming" was one.' To this his biographer and nephew, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, adds in a footnote: 'This is the only authentic instance on record of Macaulay's having known one tune from another.'

"Dean Stanley had absolutely no ear for music; he really detested it as much as General Grant did, and fled from it when he could. Prof. Max Müller in a recently published book quotes him as saying to Jenny Lind after she had sung Handel's 'I Know That My Redeemer Liveth': 'You know I dislike music; I don't know what people mean by admiring it. I am very stupid, tone deaf, as others are color-blind. But,' he added with some warmth, 'to-night when from a distance I heard you singing that song I had an inkling of what people mean by music. Something came over me which I had never felt before; or, yes, I had felt it once before in my life.' Jenny Lind was all attention. 'Some years ago,' he continued, 'I was at Vienna, and one evening there was a tattoo before the palace performed by four hundred drummers. I felt shaken, and to-night, while listening to your music, the same feeling came over me; I felt deeply moved.' 'Dear man,' she added, 'I know he meant it, and a more honest compliment I never received in all my life.'

"Dr. Thomas Arnold, of Rugby, was also entirely lacking in musical taste. Speaking of this defect, he says: 'I can no more remedy it than I could make my mind mathematical, or than some other men could enter into the deep delight with which I look at a wood anemone or wood sorrel.' Charles Kingsley belonged to the same class; he liked music because it was 'such a fine vent for the feelings.' Henry Buckle, the historian, could not tell one tune from another, altho, like Macaulay, he had a most marvelous memory for almost everything else. He once acknowledged, however, that he was moved when he heard Liszt play in London. Byron had no ear for music, and Rossetti found the art 'cool unto the sense of pain.'

"Shelley had a voice, it is said, like a peacock's, and Tennyson had only verbal music in him. Sir Humphry Davy had a fine perception of the beautiful in nature, but had so poor an ear for sound that he could not even catch the simple air of the British national anthem. He was also deficient in time, for while a member of a volunteer corps he could never keep step. Dean Hook used to maintain that Handel's 'Messiah' had turned more sinners to righteousness than had all the sermons that were ever preached. Yet the dean himself knew only two tunes, 'God Save the Queen,' and the other, said he, 'I don't remember.'"

"THE THEATRICAL SYNDICATE."

THE dominant force in the drama of to-day, says Mr. Norman Hapgood, is the "theatrical trust," and its history sounds like that of a melodrama or satirical romance. In the new *International Monthly* (Burlington, Vt., January), Mr. Hapgood gives the first three acts of this play "from the inside," and holds out some hopes of giving us the other two acts—the decline and fall—a few years later. He writes:

"During the season of 1895–96 it became known that a combination was being formed to control many theaters. The spelling of the names of some of the members varies, but on the present method they were: Nixon and Zimmerman, of Philadelphia; Klaw and Erlanger, and Hayman and Frohman, both of New York. By February it was announced that thirty-seven first-class theaters were in the hands of the syndicate. To each of the houses thirty weeks of 'attractions' were to be guaranteed. The essence of the system, from that day to this, with constantly increasing scope and power, has been that the theaters take only such plays as the syndicate desires, on the dates which it desires, and receive in return an unbroken succession of companies, with none of the old-time idle weeks. Another inducement to the owners of theaters was the promise of better terms from traveling managers; but the actual outcome of that idea is not so clear."

The way for this combination was paved by gaining the control of a number of strategic points, such as certain theaters of the far West and especially of the principal theaters on the route from Washington to New Orleans:

"Few, if any, companies can afford to jump the distance between those two cities, so with the best houses in Richmond, Norfolk, Columbia, Atlanta, Montgomery, and Mobile in their hands, Klaw and Erlanger were practically masters of that territory. Later they obtained similar power over the route coming down from Ohio or Pennsylvania through Tennessee, until they could dictate to companies wishing to go from Pittsburg, Cincinnati, or Chicago to New Orleans. A Southern manager, named Greenwall, tried to get enough theaters to keep New Orleans open

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from the North, but failed. The first of the large cities to be entirely controlled was Philadelphia, where the theaters were in the power of Nixon and Zimmerman; and at first the most the syndicate could do was to shut a company out of the Quaker City; but now a number of cities of almost equal importance are barred. To be practically controlled, a city need not have all of its theaters in the hands of the syndicate. If the routes approaching it are dominated, the power is almost equally complete. San Francisco, for instance, has an independent theater, the California, but few companies from the East can afford to go to the Pacific coast without playing in such places as Denver, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Toledo, New Orleans, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City, in all of which towns the leading theaters are under syndicate control. When it is remembered that most of these are one-week stands, the difficulty of getting along without them will be obvious. Control of the one-night stands, especially in the rather unprofitable South, is less important for the better class of companies, but to be shut out of Cleveland, for instance, where no theater of any kind is free, means much. Detroit and Providence are further illustrations, as are smaller places like Utica, Syracuse, Wilkesbarre, Rochester, Reading, Lowell, Mass., Newark, N. J., and Jersey City."

The grip of this great combination was fastened more and more strongly on all the chief cities, says Mr. Hapgood. Managers tried in vain to organize an opposition. Then the leading actors, including Francis Wilson, James A. Herne, James O'Neill, Richard Mansfield, and Mrs. Fiske, drew up an agreement not to book through the syndicate; but with that characteristic commercial foxiness to be expected in such individuals, "the trust," says Mr. Moffet, settled the matter in short order by bribing the mainstay of the opposition to desert his allies. Of one actor who had the temerity to maintain his manhood and try to own himself the manager of "the trust" said:

"Mr. Wilson was a shining mark, and we determined to make an example of him for the benefit of offenders."

Mr. Wilson, however, still continued to live, and bear arms against the combination; but one by one his colleagues fell away, and he himself finally succumbed to a tempting offer. It is a noteworthy fact that the only remaining independent actor is a woman—Mrs. Fiske.

As to the effect of this combination on the life of American drama, Mr. Hapgood writes:

"'Phroso' was one of the poorest melodramas given in New York for a long time; 'The Conquerors,' one of the coarsest and dullest. 'The Ghetto' was a strong play; 'Children of the Ghetto,' a very strong one. The first two were highly praised and constantly talked about by the New York press; the last two were first attacked and then neglected. Had Charles Frohman produced the first two, he would have been reverently praised for high ideals. Had Liebler & Company produced the last two, they would have met one storm of condemnation followed by silence. This is not mainly venality. It is simply that the point of view is strict toward equals, reverential toward monarchs.

"This power of the press is not easily exaggerated. Paragraphs all over the country, for a solid year, assured feverish attention to Maude Adams's *Juliet*. Any item about the intentions of Mr. Frohman is eagerly quoted everywhere. If he produced the worst play ever seen, it would not receive the abuse heaped upon Mr. Zangwill's powerful drama. If he produced 'Griffith Davenport,' the critics would shake themselves into alertness for its good points, whereas for Mr. Herne they expressed the sufferings caused by what they deemed its dulness. Now, the New York papers are seen by perhaps twelve million people, including the newspaper men all over the country. A syndicate attraction is put into New York just as soon as it has been 'tried on the dog.' It then becomes known through the land. A non-syndicate production, like 'Arizona,' may have to wait a year or more before it can get into New York at all, and until it does it loses the immense help of the New York press. Your man in Troy, with a salary of twelve dollars a week, is the type of the theater-goer through the country. If he has three 'shows' to choose from during a certain week, he spends his dollar on the one he has heard of. He would have heard of 'The Christian' even had it never been in New York, but 'Arizona,' 'Griffith Davenport,' and 'The Royal Box,' would be playing a dangerous game to go to such towns before a New York run had made the idea of them familiar. They would be deserted for the familiar names."

GEORGE SAND IN HER LETTERS.

IN the letters of George Sand that appear in the *Revue de Paris* (December 1) a new-born grandchild is the center of interest. M. Edouard Rodriques, to whom most of the letters are addressed, was a man of large wealth and noble character. To him, "accustomed to the happiness of being a grandfather," she prattles fearlessly of her "puerile delights" in caring for the little grandson who has made his appearance. But the letters do not consist entirely of pictures of domestic felicity; they touch upon all subjects, art, literature, and politics. Here, for instance, is her account of the production of "Spiridion":

"'Spiridion' was written in Majorca, in a ruined château, between two oceans; the scene was magnificent, the winters frightful. Our château contained three apartments, and it was exposed to all the winds that blow. I was there with Chopin and my children. My son was ill from his too rapid growth, and Chopin ill from his birth, alas! We had heard that the climate was an eternal spring, and thither I took my invalids. But we encountered snow and ice, tempests, inundations, and almost famine. It was a grand retreat nevertheless, and, ill as he was, Chopin composed many beautiful things. 'Spiridion' was inspired by these surroundings, just as it happened."

One of M. Rodriques's protegés was a talented boy, Francis Laur, in whom George Sand felt a warm interest. She had made him known to his generous patron, who was providing the means for his education. In her letters to and about this boy is plenty of material for a lovely idyl that would vie with one of her own exquisite productions in that line. Her letters to this youth are all aglow with kindness and wisdom. As a single example, read this extract from what she has to say when he writes to inform her that he has fallen desperately in love:

"What, stupid! on the eve of your examinations you permit yourself to fall in love! Go then, it is a serious fault. You must resist alike your senses and your imagination; you must perform the impossible; but it is not impossible, for what you feel is not love. The heart has nothing to do with it. Do you know what love is? It is a complete, ardent friendship. The attraction that does not repose upon an immense affection is a mere physical need, and it is not necessary to make an ado about a vague appetite that may fall upon the first object at hand. Recover your reason and will; work, reach the requisite summit of knowledge, and you can philosophize later on the nothingness of human acquisitions. Take your place in society, on the grand road that has been opened to you, where you will be able to be a son, a lover, and a man—three things that you can not be at present, since you can not support your mother, take a wife, and choose a career without exposing yourself to chances that will crush you, and to a blame that will stifle you. . . . Since you comprehend how important it is to leave your college crowned with honors, do not permit yourself to be distracted by any more reveries. There is only one thing that is certain in life, and that is that to live requires courage."

Francis decided to follow her advice, and later fulfilled her expectations.

While thus engaged in ministering to the needs of others, George Sand never relaxes her literary labors. But in the midst of these labors a cruel calamity ensued: her grandson, the little Marc, "who had been growing like a rosebud," was suddenly stricken, and the grandmother utters this cry of anguish:

"My friend, I have just come from Mérac, shattered by fatigue and grief. Our poor infant is dead. My son is broken, and his wife also. They have promised me to have courage, and I, who

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have none myself, imparted it to them. Do not be disquieted about me. I will bear all, since it must be. Love me well."

Her domestic happiness was not, however, permanently destroyed by this bereavement. Another child replaces the lost cherub, and her concluding letters to M. Rodriques breathe only joy and satisfaction.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. GODKIN'S REMINISCENCES OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM.

MR. E. L. GODKIN, who has lately retired from the editorship of the New York *Evening Post* and *The Nation* after a journalistic service of over forty years, signalized the end of the year and of his newspaper career by a lengthy article in *The Evening Post* (December 30), in which he gives some "Reminiscences" of men and events during that period. What he says about early and later journalism is particularly of note, even tho it may to many seem marked by a pronounced spirit of pessimism. Mr. Godkin, who was born in Ireland and obtained his first journalistic experience as correspondent of the London *Daily News* in the Crimea, came to New York while still a young man, before the Civil War. He was particularly impressed with the New York *Tribune*, then the most influential journal in America:

"The paper was an institution more like the Comédie Française than anything I have ever known in the journalistic world. The writers were all, as it were, partners in a common enterprise, and Greeley, tho all-powerful, was simply looked upon as *primus inter pares*. He was, however, adored by the farmers in New England and in the Western reserve, who believed he wrote every word of *The Tribune*, not excepting the advertisements. The influence of such a journal was deservedly high. Greeley from the very outset had supplied the spirit which made the paper an authority in the land, for he sacrificed everything, advertisers, subscribers, and all else, to what he considered principle. The paper would probably have suffered from his want of education and general knowledge, if he had not surrounded himself with writers who made ample amends for his defects. It must be added, however, that, as the years rolled by, self-conceit grew upon him, and made the end of his career, in some sort, a tragedy."

In those *ante-bellum* days, modern democratic journalism—not to say "yellow journalism"—had not arisen. With the exception of occasional outbursts of vulgarity, to be condoned perhaps because of the intensity of party principle in that period, the newspapers were edited to please the clergy, the professional classes, and the select few. But the elder Bennett, remarks Mr. Godkin, early discovered the secret that far more profit was to be gained by catering to the tastes, the prejudices, and the ignorance of the half-instructed "masses" than in high-class journalism, which still cared something for principles:

"Bennett found there was more journalistic money to be made in recording the gossip that interested bar-rooms, workshops, race-courses, and tenement-houses, than in consulting the tastes of drawing-rooms and libraries. He introduced, too, an absolutely new feature, which has had, perhaps, the greatest success of all. I mean the plan of treating everything and everybody as somewhat of a joke, and the knowledge of everything about him, including his family affairs, as something to which the public is entitled. This was immensely taking in the world in which he sought to make his way. It has since been adopted by other papers, and it always pays. It has, indeed, given an air of flippancy to the American character, and a certain fondness for things that elsewhere are regarded as childish, which every foreign visitor now notices. Under its influence nearly all our public men are regarded as fair objects of ridicule by opponents. This is also true of most serious men, whether public men or not. Even crime and punishment have received a touch of the comic. I used to hear, at the time of which I write, that Bennett's editors all sat in stalls, in one large room, while he walked up and down in the morning distributing their parts for the day. To one he would say, 'Pitch into Greeley'; to another, 'Give Raymond hell'; and so on. The result probably was that the efforts of Greeley and Raymond for the elevation of mankind on that particular day were made futile. By adding to his comic department wonderful enterprise in collecting news from all parts of the world, Bennett was able to realize a fortune in the first half of the century, besides making a deep impression on all ambitious young publishers.

"The steady growth of the Bennett type of journalism, which has ever since continued, and its effects on politics and morals are now at last patent. In all the free countries of the world, France, America, and Italy, tho in a less degree in England, it constitutes the great puzzle of contemporary political philosophy. It is ever substituting fleeting popular passion for sound policy and wise statesmanship. Democratic philosophers and optimistic clergymen are naturally unwilling to admit that the modern press is what the modern democratic peoples call for, and try to make out that it is the work of a few wicked newspaper publishers. But the solemn truth is that it is a display of the ordinary working of supply and demand. Consequently, all discussions of the evils of the press usually end either in a call for more Bible-reading in the schools, or in general despair."

Mr. Godkin's summary of present conditions is dark, yet not wholly so. Not only in politics, he says, is the old statesman defunct, having given way to "the adroit manager of elections," but in the intellectual and spiritual realms "press and pulpit have both declined." "The press has ceased to exert much influence on public opinion, and the pulpit has become singularly and sadly demagogic." According to his observation, men of ability seldom enter either profession now. Yet he sees some rays of light in the present darkness:

"I think the progress made by the colleges throughout the country, big or little, both in the quality of the instruction and in the amount of money devoted to books, laboratories, and educational facilities of all kinds, is something unparalleled in the history of the civilized world. And the progress of the nation generally in all the arts, except that of government—in science, in literature, in commerce, in invention—is something unprecedented, and becomes daily more astonishing. How it is that this splendid progress does not drag politics on with it, I do not profess to know. One reason, I fear, is that we have got into the way of taking material prosperity for good government—a delusion of which the bosses take advantage, and which to most men is the sweetest delusion possible. There is no such fosterer of indifference to politics as a good bank account."

NOTES.

A BOOK of charming "Child Verse" by Father Tabb has lately been published. The poems are both grave and gay, and include some religious child-poems of quaint and exceptional beauty.

THE Union Theological Seminary (Presb.) in New York is about to extend its work along university lines. It seems a rather grotesque misuse of words to say that this theological faculty is to become a "theological university," as a New York weekly calls it, but in its own field it is to do work of a strictly university grade, such as is done by the theological faculties of the German universities. New chairs are to be established and eminent scholars secured as lecturers.

KIPLING, it seems, turns to beneficent account the widespread desire to possess his autograph. The Philadelphia *Record* tells of a West Philadelphia girl who sent a modest request for an autograph, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope, as is her wont. Says *The Record:* "In reply she received a printed slip from Mr. Kipling's secretary setting forth in brief that Mr. Kipling would be pleased to furnish his autograph upon payment of $2.50 to any charity which the collector might prefer, a receipt for which should immediately be sent to him. She donated the sum to the Children's Country Week Association, forwarded the receipt to Mr. Kipling, and the other day she received the autograph."

AT the recent Founder's Day meeting of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburg, Miss Cecilia Beaux was awarded the first prize and declared to be the greatest living woman painter by the international jury artists. In bestowing the prize, Mr. William M. Chase, of New York, said: "Miss Beaux is not only the greatest living woman painter, but the best that has ever lived. Miss Beaux has done away entirely with the idea of sex in art. Our country is just entering a new and successful era in matters of taste. I can assure you that the art feature of the nation as promoted by her artists will not be found wanting or weak. We are happy to be offered the opportunity to place works side by side with the best the world knows."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A FRENCH PRIZE CUP FOR AERONAUTS.

THE Paris Aero Club, which numbers among its members many of the young French nobility, has just offered a prize cup to be competed for by aeronauts. This has already stimulated adventurous balloonists to exertion, and may do a real service to science, since exploration and investigation of the upper air is now much needed in meteorology. M. W. de Fonvielle tells us in *La Science Illustrée* (December 16) something of the aerial cup contests just inaugurated. He says:

"The prize cup for aeronauts proposed in September, 1899, by a member of the Aero Club, to become in September, 1900, the property of the aeronaut who has made the longest trip between those two dates, starting from Paris, has been already competed for four times in six weeks, and has been carried off three times successively; first, by the Comte de la Vaulx and M. Mallet; second, by M. Farmann and M. Hermite; third, by the Comte de Castillon, M. St. Victor, and M. Mallet. The first were stopped by the ocean in the neighborhood of Rochefort, the second by the Mediterranean near Aix, and the third near Verterbuk, in Sweden. The distances traversed in these different records were increasingly large. The Comte de Vaulx was satisfied with 400 kilometers [248 miles], M. Farmann went nearly 600 kilometers [372 miles], and the Comte de Castillon nearly 1,300 kilometers [806 miles], crossing the North Sea and the sound on the way. This progress is remarkable. It shows that we are only at the beginning of surprises, even if the competitors do not exceed the limits of what it is possible to do without exposing life too seriously.

"The Aero Club celebrated the victory of the Comte de Castillon and M. Maurice Mallet by a banquet given under the auspices of the Comte de Dion. More than one hundred members were present, as well as some invited guests, among whom were M. Triboulet, general secretary of the French Society of Aerial Navigation. . . . . .

"Having learned that M. Janssen, the astronomer, had made choice of M. Mallet to take charge of his next scientific ascension, for the reason that he had made the best record for the cup, the Aero Club voted to place at the illustrious astronomer's disposal a fine new balloon which the society has just constructed.

"This ascension will be carried out in a short time. It will be only the third of its kind, but it will not be the last, for the approach of the Exposition will give an impulse to experiment, and the Aero Club has collected funds for a series of fifty trips, of which a great number will doubtless break the record and carry off the cup, which is destined to be celebrated. It will have a history of which we now know only the first chapters. May it never become tragic!"

The author gives us a few particulars of the record-breaking voyage of Castillon and Mallet, from which it appears that when their balloon, the "Centaur," descended in a Swedish forest on the night of October 1–2, 1899, the two aeronauts, after wandering about for some time, stumbled upon the hut of a woodman. The good man and his family were overjoyed, believing the balloon and its navigators to be the far-famed Andrée expedition! Probably that ill-fated air-ship was the only one that the Swedish peasants had ever heard of. We are told that the trip lasted nearly twenty-four hours and that the altitude varied by nearly two miles. Thus the opportunities for scientific investigation offered by such a trip as this, where the observers actually occupy the balloon, are still superior to those presented by so-called "sounding-balloons" where the observer stays on the ground and sends up his balloon with self-registering apparatus, "taking soundings" of the upper air in something the same fashion as the marine investigator takes them, in the opposite direction, of the deep sea. The inventors of this method of aerial investigation, Messrs. Hermitte and Besançon, still hold the record, but altho they and their scientific brethren have brought out some interesting facts, the best method of exploring the upper air, M. de Fonvielle thinks, is to go there oneself; and so the Aero Club, with its record-breaking and its cup contests, may be regarded as really accomplishing something of value to science.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONG-DISTANCE PHONOGRAPHS.

THE combinations of telephone and phonograph invented by M. Dussaud in France continue to attract attention on the other side of the Atlantic, altho we have yet seen none of them in this country. Some of the inventions of the French electrician have already been described and illustrated in these columns. According to M. Emile Gautier, who contributes a leading article on the subject to *La Science Française*, the matter is now in practical shape. Some combination of the phonograph with the telephone receiver will henceforth play a prominent part in our houses and offices. Says M. Gautier:

"By combining the phonograph and telephone under peculiar conditions M. Dussaud has succeeded in obtaining the following practical results:

"1. The registration of a telephonic message transmitted over a distance as great as 1,000 kilometers [621 miles].

"2. The registration of music, vocal or instrumental, transmitted from one end of Paris to the other.

"3. The registration of a lecture or sermon, by means of a transmitter hidden underneath the speaker's desk or chair.

"4. The registration of a telephonic communication even in the absence of the person called."

M. Gautier calls especial attention to this last point. With one of the new instruments, he says, when we telephone to any one, it makes no difference whether he is at home or not. If he is absent, the message will be received and registered by a phonograph, which will repeat it to him faithfully when he returns. In M. Dussaud's invention the person at one end of the telephone line is able to set in motion, at the other end of the line, the registering apparatus, and to stop it when he has finished talking. The Dussaud telephone has for its object, according to the writer, the following results:

"1. To register and preserve telephone messages in material form.

"2. To register them even in the absence of the person called, who can thus hear the message on his return.

"3. To register in permanent form orders, instructions, and administrative directions.

"4. To register news, information, and articles sent to the agencies of newspapers.

"5. To register political, judicial, or other debates, by means of several transmitters connected to one or more receivers.

"6. To register with the subscribers to a theatrophone the musical works that they hear, which they may thus reproduce at pleasure."

M. Dussaud has attained these results, says M. Gautier, by studying the conditions of the electrical transmission of sound, with reference both to the transmitting and the receiving station. To quote again:

"In the first place, he has increased the sensitiveness of the transmitter by utilizing the principles that govern the action of sonorous waves on one or more of the membranes of a microphone and on one or both faces of these membranes.

"He has also increased the sensitiveness of the receiver by utilizing the principles that govern the action of an electromagnet each of whose poles acts on a vibrating plate; the sonorous waves received on both faces of each of these vibrating plates being converged by as many tubes on the same point of a very perfect phonograph."

All this, the writer insists, is not mere theory, for M. Dussaud's instruments have been constructed and exhibited in public. The results attained in one of these public demonstrations are thus described:

"M. Dussaud used only two cells, with a resistance equal to a

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circuit of 500 kilometers [310 miles]. He thus showed to a remarkable degree the clearness of transmission and the possibility of reproducing his messages phonographically as many times as desired, even in the absence of the correspondent. The experiment was made with various musical instruments . . . with imitations of the cries of various animals, and also with the human voice. . . . Great applause was given in particular to the great air from 'Samson and Delilah' transmitted telephonically 375 miles and reproduced phonographically with scarcely any sacrifice of the delicacy and crystalline purity of the singer's voice or of its skilful shading."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE LATEST MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.

LIGHTNING calculators used to excite interest chiefly among mathematicians; but they are now equally interesting to psychologists, who have attained considerable insight into their methods. The boy prodigy, who makes his appearance now and again, has a prodigious "head for figures" and a phenomenal memory, and often great ingenuity in devising "short cuts" and abridged processes, of which he makes use often without being able to explain them. These facts are once more illustrated by the case of Arthur F. Griffith, who exhibited his powers at the recent meeting of the Society of Psychologists at New Haven. Says the Boston *Transcript* (December 29), in its account of this event:

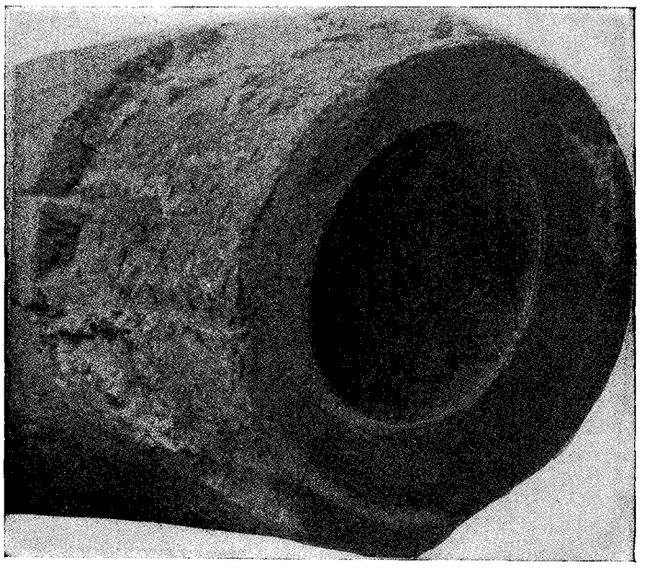
"There has not been another such case discovered in the last fifty years, and its discussion has been one of the events of the sessions. . . . Griffith has such a command of figures that he can multiply sets of four-place numbers by three-place numbers in three seconds, and four-by-four-place numbers in four seconds. He extracts the cube root of nine-place numbers in three seconds and the square root of even ten-place numbers in three seconds. Given twenty seconds and he will square a number running into the trillions, and in twenty minutes' mental calculation will multiply three sets of figures the total of which will reach a decillion. He has also a prodigious memory for all kinds of numerical arrangements. Anything that has a number connected with it never slips his memory, and he can repeat accurately sets of problems given him to solve years afterward."

Griffith is about twenty years old, we are told, and was born on a farm in Milford, Ind. He showed an unusual power of counting when an infant, and at five could count to 40,000, comprehending the value of the numbers. At this time he could remember the number of grains of corn fed to the chickens each day for a year back. To quote again:

"At ten Griffith went to school and studied ten years, excelling in all kinds of arithmetic. He made the acquaintance of the university professors a year ago, and since then has been studying under their tutelage. At twelve Griffith could do almost anything in simple multiplication, and at that age had developed short methods of multiplication for himself. At the present time he knows the multiplication table to 130, and about two fifths of it to 1,000, the squares to 130, the cubes to 100, the fourth powers to 20, and many fifth powers. He also knows to the thirty-third powers of 2 and 5. He can factor by memory to 1,500, and knows the primes to a much higher figure. His short methods are for the most part original, and cover almost every case that could be presented. He has fifty methods for multiplication, of which he uses such as fit the particular case in hand, choosing his method by instinct and what he calls the 'feeling' of the number. He has six methods for addition, six for division, and one for subtraction. Many of his 'short cuts' to results are marvelously rapid of practise. Charts showing the comparative rapidity of calculation in his case and in that of the most rapid accountants on difficult sums give him an overpowering advantage. Thus, in finding the fifth power of 994, for instance, the best approved method has 336 individual processes, while Griffith uses but 13, carrying those in his head and giving the answer before the user of the other method has reached his second step. Griffith has two distinct classes of rules which he uses, one class being those of the ordinary rapid calculator, most of which he discovered for himself, and the other class similar in method to algebraic formulas. . . . All of Griffith's methods are arithmetical, however, and many of them are curiosities to the mathematicians, who are at a loss to discover how he came upon them."

DANGERS OF ELECTROLYSIS.

THE word "electrolysis," which in our works on physics means chemical decomposition by the agency of an electric current, has come in popular language to signify the corrosion of metals in the soil, due to such decomposition. The real electrolysis, which is the splitting up of the salts of the soil into their chemical constituents, is lost sight of; but the effects produced by those constituents when they attack our gas-pipes are not to be overlooked. Hence a transfer in the popular meaning of the word. But whatever the word may mean, the fact—the eating away of underground metallic objects—is patent and is fast becoming a danger. In an article on the subject in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (January), Hubert S. Wynkoop writes as follows:



LEAD SERVICE PIPE SHOWING THE EFFECTS OF EIGHT MONTHS' ELECTROLYTIC ACTION, AND CLEARLY ILLUSTRATING THE FACT THAT DAMAGE OCCURS ONLY WHERE THE ELECTRICITY LEAVES THE CONDUCTOR. THE INTERIOR SURFACE IS UNATTACKED.

Courtesy of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*.

"Hidden beneath our highways lie gas-pipes, water-pipes, railway tracks, Edison tubes, cement-lined iron subway ducts, and lead-covered cables. These are the electrodes. In contact with these conductors is the soil, containing an electrolyzable salt—chlorid, nitrate or sulfate of ammonia, potash, soda, or magnesia, generally. In the presence of moisture this soil becomes an electrolyte, or salt solution. In the absence of electricity no appreciable damage occurs; but the passage of an electric current, no matter how small, from one pipe to another is sure, sooner or later, to leave its traces upon the positive conductor in the form of a decay other than mere oxidation. It is to this decay that has been given the name of *electrolysis;* so that when this heading appears in the daily press or in technical journals one may interpret the term popularly as 'the electrolytic corrosion of metals buried in the soil.'

"To produce electrolytic disintegration of pipes, etc., on a scale grand enough to cause apprehension, a bountiful source of electricity is essential. Unfortunately, this condition is not lacking to-day in any town in which the usual overhead trolley electric railway is in operation. This system of electric propulsion is based upon the use of a 'ground return'—that is to say, the electricity passes out from the power-house to the bare trolley wire, thence to the pole on the roof of the car, thence through

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the motors to the wheels, when it is expected to return to the power-house *via* the rails.

"As a matter of fact, however, the released electricity by no means confines itself to the rails and the copper return feeders—legitimate paths provided for it. It avails itself, on the other hand, of what may be termed, for brevity's sake, the illegitimate return—comprising all underground electrical conductors except the rails and return feeders, and including subterranean water-courses, sewers, and metallic earth veins."

How can this electrical destruction of all our costly systems of underground piping be prevented? Of course one way would be to make such a perfect "legitimate" return circuit through the rails that there would be practically no "vagrant" current. There have been many attempts to do this, and many electricians still believe it possible. Mr. Wynkoop disagrees with them. He says:

"I am of the opinion that it is impossible, from a financial standpoint, to provide so satisfactory a legitimate return that considerable electricity will not seek a path through pipes, cable covers, etc.; for, in order to confine the electric current to the rails, the resistance of the earth and its contained pipes would

COPPER DRIP PIPE AFTER SEVENTEEN DAYS' EXPOSURE IN SALT WATER TO THE ACTION OF ELECTRICITY. HALF SIZE.

Courtesy of *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*.

have to be infinitely great, and this condition can be realized only by making the resistance of the rail infinitely small as compared with that of the earth. The cost of arriving at this condition is prohibitive, and the improved track return is, and always must be, a palliative merely, not a cure."

It has also been suggested that as the injury occurs only when the current leaves the metal, the attachment of a conducting wire to the affected part would mend matters. This would be the case in small towns, the writer thinks, but in larger places, where the system of conductors is complex, the evil will be cured in spots only while new danger-points constantly develop. Another suggestion is the employment of an auxiliary dynamo and system of wiring for keeping the polarity of all buried pipes negative; for the negative pole is not attacked. This is also too difficult a problem in large towns. A similar remark may be made regarding the proposed insulation of buried pipes with wood or terra cotta. Mr. Wynkoop believes that the only practicable palliative would be the employment of some insulating lacquer—yet to be discovered. Yet this would give only partial relief. Says the writer again:

"Supposing that we discover this lacquer or this alloy and by such means guard against damage to all new construction, how are we to care for the metals already buried? We can not dig them all up and paint them, neither can we attempt to replace them by the new alloy. I do not see that the state of the art today presents any solution of the difficulty other than the banishment of the single-trolley system. None of the electrical remedies (so-called) offers more than partial and temporary relief, and the chemical field is just beginning to be explored."

Mr. Wynkoop's concluding paragraphs are decidedly pessimistic:

"This condition of affairs is deplorable; for, while we may not care how extensively or how frequently the city authorities or the private corporations are obliged to renew their underground metals, we are at least vitally concerned as to whether the stray electricity is endangering our steel office buildings, our bridges, our water-supply, our immunity from conflagrations, and the safety of the hundred and one appliances that go to make up our modern civilization.

"Are the Brooklyn Bridge anchor plates going to pieces, or are they not? Are the elevated railroad structures about to fall apart, or are they not? The consulting electrical engineer says 'Yes,' the railway man says 'No.' The municipal authorities say nothing. 'When doctors disagree——'

"I deem it doubly unfortunate that so much valuable brain energy has been inefficiently expended in the discussion of electrolysis. Each writer has viewed it from his own standpoint. Electrical literature has acquired in this way a series of views, interesting and instructive, but also bewildering. There is no composite view, such as might be obtained from the report of a commission composed of a technical representative of each of the interests affected. So far as I am able to learn, such a commission has never existed."

BRIDGES OR TUNNELS?

THE question of the relative merits of these two methods of communication between the opposite banks of great rivers has been brought prominently into public notice of late by the protest of Controller Coler of New York City, against pending schemes for bridging the East River, and his advocacy of tunnels as cheaper and better substitutes. The engineering side of the question, which is the only one that concerns this department of THE LITERARY DIGEST, is thus briefly viewed from opposing standpoints in *The Engineering News*:

"To back up his opposition against the proposed bridge plans, and to support his plans for tunnels as a substitute, Controller Coler secured expert reports from Mr. William B. Parsons, M. Am. Soc. C. E., chief engineer New York Rapid Transit Commission, and from Mr. J. Vipond Davies, M. Am. Soc. C. E., one of the engineers of the East River gas-tunnel, and of the projected Long Island Railway tunnel. Summarized very briefly these reports maintain the following general propositions: (1) Tunnels possess the important advantage of being cheaper to construct and maintain than bridges; (2) tunnels require no purchase of expensive real estate for approaches, as these can be located on city property underneath the streets; (3) as tunnels do not require the purchase of costly real estate they can be run anywhere, even directly across the city, and so connect with every intersecting transportation line; (4) the gradients on the approaches are descending in the case of tunnels, and ascending in the case of bridges, and trains can therefore be started more quickly and operated more economically in the former case; (5) tunnels can be built more quickly than bridges; they give a better foundation for railway trucks and permit higher speeds; they can be made perfectly dry and free from fog and weather conditions; (6) the material beneath the East River is rock or compact soil, which are especially suitable for tunnel construction; (7) several tunnels can be built for the cost of one bridge, and can be distributed at several different points along the river front, thus better accommodating the traffic."

On the other hand, the engineers of the city department of bridges present arguments that are briefly summarized in *The Engineering News* as follows:

"(1) Subaqueous tunnels, such as would be required under the East River, would be purely experimental, both in respect to the execution of the work and their operation; (2) it would be almost impossible to construct such a tunnel so as to render it dry; (3) it is practically impossible to locate a tunnel under the East River having a grade that would permit train traffic, and at the same time have a terminal at any reasonably accessible point on Manhattan Island; (4) to furnish the same traffic capacity as the new East River bridge would require six 15-foot tunnels and two 28-foot tunnels, which would cost more to construct than the bridge; (5) tunnels are wholly unfit for the use of teams and pedestrians."

Two resolutions, one for the construction of bridges, and the other to make surveys and studies for two tunnels before going on with the bridge work, have been presented in the Municipal Assembly, which has referred both resolutions to the proper committees. These committees are holding public hearings to hear arguments for and against each proposition. The result will

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probably be the construction of some of the proposed bridges and also some of the tunnels, so that in future the question of their comparative merits is likely to be settled by actual trial.

A COMBINED GAS- AND STEAM-ENGINE.

IN the steam-engine, the heat of moderately slow combustion is applied to vaporize water in bulk, and the vapor is used to drive a piston. In the gas-engine the piston is moved by a minute explosion, or, in other words, by the sudden expansion due to the very rapid combustion of gas mixed with air. According to *The Western Electrician* (December 23), an engine combining both these principles has been devised by Prof. V. H. Emerson, an American engineer residing in Ottawa, Ont., who has established a reputation in Canada through his recent discovery of a process for the conversion of sawdust and saw-mill refuse into calcium carbid for the production of acetylene gas. In his new engine, water-spray is suddenly converted into steam by the explosive combustion of air charged with carbonaceous matter. The mixture is exploded by electric spark, and hence Professor Emerson has given to the device the somewhat misleading name of "hydro-electric motor." In an interview quoted by the Canadian correspondent of the journal already named, the inventor said:

"The principle upon which my motor operates is equivalent to building a fire directly in a vessel of water; the water, taking up the entire heat, becomes expanded into steam, and thus produces mechanical energy by so doing. The hot gases escaping from the smokestack of a steam-boiler or the high temperature of the exhaust of a gas-engine is entirely obviated by my system of motor, and it will exceed, in point of economy, more than 50 per cent. of the best steam-engine practise.

"In order that the operation may be more thoroughly understood, I may state that atmospheric air is charged with carbonaceous matter. This mixture is ignited by an electric current, producing expansion and a high temperature. At this instant it is brought into contact with water, broken into minute proportions, the water being converted into vapor instantaneously, which reduces the temperature and increases the pressure, which acts upon a piston and is converted into mechanical power. The whole operation is automatic and continuous, and we have practically a steam-engine without a boiler or exhaust steam."

The following additional details are quoted from another part of the interview:

"I can not go into the structural details concerning the motor, as I have not yet secured patents. I have designed the machine for operating my carbonizing machinery, of which I expect to install plants throughout the country. The motor may be used for many other purposes, such as operating street-cars, boats, supplying electric light, or pumping water for private residences, and as a motive power for vehicles; in fact, in any place where a powerful motor of light weight is required. A 10 horse-power motor, as constructed for a carriage or boat, would not exceed 125 pounds in weight, and the 2 horse-power machine I now have in operation weighs 46 pounds, but in this I have not attempted to reduce the weight. The motor operates at a moment's notice by connecting a lever with a key, which puts an electric battery in circuit, and it is as easily controlled as a steam-engine; in fact, when once started, it requires no further attention."

An Alcohol Motor.—Another claimant for popular favor among the various kinds of motive power suitable for automobiles is an alcohol motor, which is said to be popular in Russia. Says *The Evening Telegraph* (Philadelphia, December 23): "Heavy trucks carrying loads of four and five tons are in large use in St. Petersburg and Moscow, with power derived from alcohol motors, and the Russians contend that as compared with products of petroleum this fuel, while giving as great power as any that have been used, has the advantages of cleanliness and absence of odor. Petroleum is the favorite fuel of Paris, another great automobile center, tho there is much complaint of the fumes accompanying its use. But its advantages are, so far, held to offset its drawbacks. It is cheap, and it is easily applied; therefore it holds its own. It is contended by St. Petersburg, however, that alcohol by the Villon process can be produced even more cheaply, while it is a safer thing to handle than petroleum. In this country, we fancy, the question of expense can not be dismissed as easily as it is in Russia, for unless radical changes are made in our internal-revenue laws alcohol would here run up a heavier bill than coal oil. Crude ethyl alcohol could be made very cheaply here, perhaps as cheaply as the Russian 8 cents a gallon, if the law did not stand in the way; but under the law it costs over $2 a gallon, which would appear to be prohibitive. But there is no telling what may be the outcome of this reform. At present, probably, electricity, in one or another of its applications, is the favorite fuel in America, but we are quite unprejudiced and stand ready to welcome anything that is found to be better."

WHY SILK AND WOOL ARE EQUALIZERS OF TEMPERATURE.

IT appears that the electrical properties of certain animal tissues were given to them for a purpose, for these properties are closely connected with the suitability of such tissues for use as a protective covering. It has long been noted that silk and wool, both animal products, become electrified by friction, while linen, hemp, and cotton, of vegetable origin, are totally without electrical properties. The well-known French physicist, Charles Henry, has been experimenting to see whether this property may not be connected in some way with the ability of silk and wool to maintain a constant temperature, which makes them so useful as clothing, either natural or artificial. His results are thus communicated to *La Nature* by M. Henri Coupin:

"M. Henry tried in the first place to increase the electric properties of silk to a considerable degree and at the same time, if possible, to amplify its thermic qualities; he succeeded by incorporating with silk a neutral preparation that had no effect upon its appearance. The electrical properties of this silk were much more marked than those of ordinary silk. . . . It was found that when this highly electric silk is heated it cools more rapidly than ordinary silk, and when it is cooled it cools less quickly than the ordinary kind. The electric properties of silk thus tend to assure constancy of temperature, producing cold upon elevation of temperature and heat upon cooling.

"M. Henry explains the mechanism of this autothermic regulation by means of electric discharges. When the tissue is heated, the air included in the interstices expands; it thus is forced out of the tissue, rubs against it, and is electrified; being electrified it discharges upon the tissue; but this movement determines a current of air at the surface of the tissue and consequently a cooling. When the tissue is cooled, the air in the interstices contracts, and thus again rubs and is electrified; it then discharges toward its point of departure. The air thus sets up a vibration, and prevents the access of cold air from the exterior, producing a relative heating. To sum up, in electrifiable tissue there is during heating a tendency to cooling, and during cooling a tendency to heating."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

IN a paper read before the Society for the Promotion of Health, we are assured by an editorial writer in The Minneapolis *Times* (December 8) that pure sand is recommended to dyspeptics. Says the editor: "What we all need, says the gentle doctor, is grit—the real grit that is furnished by the silica in the sand. To get that we must swallow a little clean sand every day with our meals. The presence of the grit will assist in the grinding process, and our food, instead of distressing us, will nourish and cheer us. . . . Six five-grain capsules of pure sand should be taken with each meal."

THAT serum-inoculation was anticipated by a Canadian physician as early as 1863 is claimed in *The Canada Lancet* (November), which reprints a letter from Dr. (now Sir James) Grant to *The Medical Times and Gazette* of London, written in February of that year. Dr. Grant describes his successful treatment of psoriasis by vaccination, and says: "I consider the above cases sufficient evidence that the simple process of vaccination should not be confined alone to its protective influence against smallpox, but also extended to the treatment of many cutaneous diseases not of parasitic origin, but arising from irritant poison, generated in the organism or in that vital fluid the blood."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

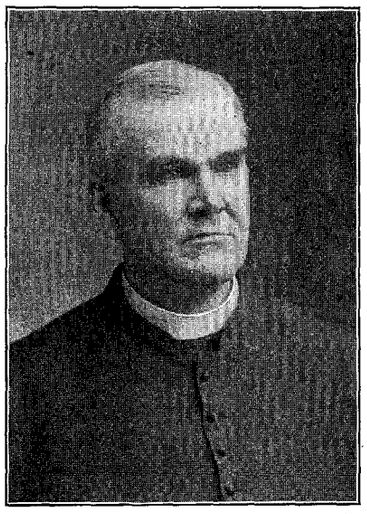
GOD'S AID IN WAR, AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONFLICT.

WAR has always been a source of perplexity to many men of thoughtful and religious nature. Aside from its unspeakable horrors, the perplexing picture is constantly presented of two contending forces, each believing in the justice of its own cause, and each supplicating the same Divine Power for victory. Perhaps this is one disadvantage of a monotheistic conception of Deity, for the Greeks and Romans and other polytheists were not troubled by such scruples, and for them martial triumph meant the favor of the more powerful god toward the victors. The present conflict in South Africa is arousing the old discussion of this problem, for Boer and Briton are each appealing to the same God. The London *Spectator*, admitting that the problem is probably insoluble, tries nevertheless to find a partial solution by means of an illustration drawn from the American Civil War. It says:

"There are plenty of things which are inscrutable in the governance of the world, but we should not therefore try to turn away from them or to bury them out of sight. We may have to go forward with the work of the world and leave them unsolved, but we do not make them less mysterious or less awe-inspiring by pretending that they do not exist. Mr. Lincoln during the American Civil War faced the matter we are now dealing with, and faced it with his usual clearness of vision and detachment of mind. He did not solve the problem of course, but at least he left it not a cold, hard paradox, a thing for mockery or sneers, but what it is—a matter which if too hard for man is not too hard for God. It is in the second inaugural that the passage we refer to is to be found. In that astonishing piece of reasoned poetry, where the greatness of the occasion, coupled with the greatness of Lincoln's own nature, made the President speak like a prophet new inspired, he puts before us the exact difficulty. Both sides in the war, he told his countrymen, 'read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces; but let us judge not, that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered—that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes. "Wo unto the world because of offenses! for it must needs be that offenses come; but wo to that man by whom the offense cometh."' Those words might with only a little change be said to-day, and said without offense by either side, as might also the passage which begins—'Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away,' and ends with the declaration that whether the war is long or short, we can only say: 'The judgments of the Lord are pure and righteous altogether.' The last period must be quoted verbatim—a passage both for thought and language as noble as any in our language: 'With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.' Here it seems to us is the lesson needed for the present war. We must not cherish the feeling that we do not care what the merits of the case are, or speak as if the justice or want of justice did not matter. It does matter, and must matter. On the other hand, those who believe that the war is a just one need not and ought not to worry themselves, not because they have doubts as to our cause being good, but because the Boers so sincerely think their cause good, and because both views can not be right. That is no concern of ours. As Lincoln says: 'With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work.' If we are to think, not of our own standard and sense of right and wrong, but are to be constantly looking round to see whether somebody else has not got a different or a better one, which conflicts with, or even cancels, ours, we shall simply paralyze our hearts and consciences. It is not expected of us that we should do more than what honestly seems to us to be right. It is far better to do that strongly and earnestly than to do nothing, because there may be another view of what is truth and justice. 'The Almighty has His own purposes.' We can only strive to do our duty, confident that if we do that all must fall right, whether the issue is or is not the one we desire. But a part, and no small part, of our duty in moments of peril and danger is to stand by our own country. We do not for a moment wish to indorse the mischievous sentiment, 'My country, right or wrong.' If a man sincerely believes that his country is playing an evil part he can not, of course, give her help with a whole heart. But for the men who have not arrived at any such conclusion, or who do not profess to have mastered the merits of the quarrel, the duty of patriotism is clear. It is not for nothing that men are bound each to each by the ties of patriotism. They can not break away from the duty of national cohesion lightly or capriciously. Till the country is committed to the arbitrament of war a man may well take sides against the Government—*i.e.*, that which represents his country—and has a right to speak in its name. When, however, war has once begun, a man must indeed be clear and confident in the wickedness of his country's action if he can abandon the fulfilment of the duty of patriotism."

CAREER OF DR. EDWARD McGLYNN.

NO priest of the Roman Catholic Church in America has occupied a more conspicuous position than Father McGlynn, who died at Newburg, N. Y., on January 7. It was, of course, as an advocate of Henry George's single-tax theory, and not as a priest, that he won and held public attention for many years. Since his reconciliation with the church, and his retirement to a comparatively obscure parish on the Hudson, Dr. McGlynn has been little in the world's eye, but his death has called attention again to his striking personality and career. He was born in New York and educated in its public schools, later going to the College of the Propaganda at Rome, where he received the doctorate of theology in 1860. As rector of St. Stephen's Church in his native city, he was for many years known only as one of the most successful and beloved of priests. Says the Springfield *Republican* (January 7):



REV. DR. EDWARD McGLYNN.

"The first serious break was reached when in 1882 Dr. McGlynn became interested in the Irish Land League, and made speeches in its behalf which were declared by Cardinal Simeoni, prefect of the propaganda, to be 'openly contrary to the principles of the Catholic Church.' This was the more remarkable because one of the chief counselors of the Land League was an Irish archbishop, and much more heretical sayings had been spoken by priests in Ireland. The cardinal recommended to Archbishop McCloskey the suspension of McGlynn, with the saving clause that the Pope left it to his judgment. Dr. McGlynn was not suspended then, and his activity in the first political campaign in behalf of Mr. Cleveland was passed over; but the very prominent part he took in the Anti-Poverty Society founded by Henry George, and his ardor in advocating George's election for mayor of New York in 1886, brought matters to a crisis. Archbishop Corrigan first cen-

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sured him and then removed him from the charge of St. Stephen's, his whole offense being referred to the Vatican for decision. In the course of his advocacy of the teachings of the Anti-Poverty Society he expressed himself with such severity, sarcasm, and animadversion on the 'Roman machine' that undoubtedly some notice had to be taken of it. But these *obiter dicta* were not the stated grounds of his suspension. Those grounds were his espousal of alleged Socialistic theories, destructive of the order of things on which the Roman church rests as the expression of the will of God. Because of these, and not for his disrespectful and irreverential observations about the cardinals and the Pope and the whole Roman machine, his removal from the pastorate was decreed, and he was ordered to report himself at Rome, and finally he was excommunicated.

"Dr. McGlynn did not cease his addresses before the Anti-Poverty Society, and he entered upon a lecturing tour in the interest of a renewed society on the basis of the George single-tax theory. The case of McGlynn made so much stir in this country, and there was so great a sympathy felt for him among Roman Catholics, that even Archbishop Corrigan, who had been very severe in his measures, declared that he should be glad to have Dr. McGlynn reunited to the church; and one of the first proceedings of the papal ablegate Satolli in 1892 was to examine into the case of this priest. A trial was held in the Roman Catholic University at Washington, and Rev. Dr. Burtsell was McGlynn's voluntary counsel. What Dr. Burtsell really said is concealed under the veil of secrecy which marks Roman Catholic trials of heresy or discipline, but the result was that Dr. McGlynn was, on December 24, 1892, 'declared free from ecclesiastical censures and restored to the exercise of priestly functions, after having satisfied the Pope's legate on all the points in his case.' And later it was said that Satolli did not find McGlynn's teachings really at issue with the church's teaching."

Dr. McGlynn never uttered a word of regret for his course. Before the immense audience which greeted him at Cooper Union after his reconciliation with the church, he spoke of "the cause" as a holy one and of himself and his followers as martyrs. Yet, altho he occasionally took part in public meetings in behalf of single-tax principles, and preached a eulogy at the great public funeral of Henry George, his public career practically ended at this time. It was during the period of his excommunication, when he lectured upon social-reform questions throughout the United States, that he made some of his most oft-quoted remarks. Some of these have a decided tinge of Irish humor and will not soon be forgotten. His most famous saying was: "The Roman Catholic Church will never be at home in America until the Pope shall walk down Broadway with a stove-pipe hat on." Among his other sayings, the Springfield *Republican* quotes the following:

"Even if high Roman tribunals summon a man to answer for teaching scientific truth, and demand that a man retract it, then it is my duty and every man's duty to refuse to retract it."

"If Galileo had defied the power of that tribunal and incurred the penalties it could then inflict, and when he was dying they had said, 'Repudiate your truth or die without the sacrament,' it would have been his duty to refuse the sacrament. It would have been proper and Catholic for him to say: 'I submit to your sentence while cursing your tyranny. By the power of the civil law you can annoy, denounce, imprison, torture, and kill, but my soul rides free above your dungeons and your anathemas. Another generation will come to this prison and will tear it stone from stone.'"

"I must teach you to distinguish between the errors and crimes of the ecclesiastical machine and the ideal church of Christ."

"Nowhere is the church more hated than in the so-called Catholic countries. There he (the ecclesiastic) is shunned as tho unclean. The sight of his shovel hat and sleek face at the window of a car empties the whole compartment and gives it to him alone."

"If you want to see an absolute devotion to the church you must look for it where the church has been deprived of her wealth and benefactions and largely freed from Rome's domination and diplomacy."

"I still hope for a democratic Pope, and I'll take back all I said about the stove-pipe hat and let him wear any kind of a hat he chooses, if he will devote his energies to smashing his temporal throne so that it could not be rebuilt in a thousand years."

"So long as Catholic people give the Pope to understand that he can do what he pleases with them, and allow an archbishop in New York to forbid an American priest to make a political speech or attend a political meeting without first obtaining the consent of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda, which don't know but what Florida is a suburb of New York and Mobile a street in San Francisco—so long as Catholics let the Roman machine, of which the Pope is the mere puppet, do this, that machine will use Paddy in Ireland, and German Paddy, and American Paddy as pawns on the political chessboard, to be sold out at any time for what it can get in return."

The New York *Press*, under the caption "The Great Service of Dr. McGlynn," says:

"Dr. McGlynn did not live or die in vain. Setting out for an impracticable goal, he performed by the way a great practical service. He established the fact of the political freedom of the Roman Catholic clergy in America. He caused it to be proclaimed throughout the United States that the papacy was not the ally, defensive and offensive, of Democratic bosses. In this he accomplished more for Roman Catholicism than any other American of his time. And in this he accomplished more for America than any other Roman Catholic of his time. That is not to abolish poverty, but it is to do much. It is to do far more than has been done, with a single possible exception, by the 'preacher in politics.'"

The Brooklyn *Times* speaks of his influence and work, comparing it to that of the famous Brooklyn priest, the late Father Malone:

"There have been few more forceful men in the Catholic Church in the United States than Edward McGlynn, but, despite his aggressive disposition in controversy, there was none gentler or more sympathetic in private life. He was faithful to the discharge of his priestly functions, and altho he stood manfully to his maxim, 'No politics from Rome,' he accepted the religious teachings of the church without reservation or question. There have been many able priests in the United States, but when the history of the Roman Catholic Church comes to be written, it will be admitted that among those who have worked to bring it into accord with American ideas and to commend it to the favor of the American people, the names of Malone and McGlynn deserve to be enrolled in the foremost place."

Russia and the Pope.—The religious as well as diplomatic importance of the new papal mission at St. Petersburg is regarded in Europe as very considerable. After long negotiations, the Holy See is at last to be allowed a representative at the Russian capital, and for the first time in history Rome will set foot upon the banks of the Neva, in the person of its first legate, Monsignor Tarnassi. From the New York *Sun* we quote the following account of the new mission:

"It will be an interesting sight, and what may not the results be! It seems that Russia will do its best to help Monsignor Tarnassi in his task. Ever since the partition of Poland the enemies of the Czar have spread among Western nations a theory—which has not always been belied by the facts—the theory of the absolute irreconcilability between Catholicism and Orthodoxy. The Czar was the anti-Pope. The gulf between Poland and Russia, between Russia and the Holy See, it was declared, was impassable. All Western nations, including the French—and the distrust still continues in many of them despite the Franco-Russian alliance—look upon Russia as an unchangeable enemy of the church. There appears, therefore, to be an incomparable opportunity for the Russians to put an end to this view, I may call it this legend. Should the new mission work easily and with results, should it subserve at the same time the interest of Rome and of St. Petersburg, then there is an end forever to the Polish dissension.

"The first nominee to the mission is a guaranty of success. Monsignor Tarnassi has a heart full of kindly devotion and generosity; he is, moreover, a highly cultivated man, of perfect tact, with a long and slowly acquired experience. He is practical. At different times he has known the men who direct matters at

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St. Petersburg. He possesses their sympathy and their confidence. After having studied, by the Pope's advice, the detailed history of the papacy's relations with the empire of the Czars (Father Pierling has given us fragments of this history), he will manage to Russify Romanism at St. Petersburg and to Romanize Muscovitism at the Vatican. It is evident that the Holy See will employ all its sagacity to attain a triumph that will mark no ordinary date in the history of the present pontificate, of Russia and of humanity."

THE HIGHER CRITICS OUTDONE.

WHILE the general tendency in Biblical criticism among professed German theologians has been of late back toward more conservative positions, especially in reference to the New Testament, voices from the ranks of the laity are being heard in favor of a still more radical neology. Two works have recently appeared from the pens of notable German university professors. Professor Haeckel, of Jena, who holds the chair of zoology, and is the recognized chief of the Darwinistic clans in the Fatherland, has published a purely theological work, entitled "Welträtsel" ("World Problems"), in which he aims to demonstrate that the four gospels now found in our canonical New Testament were selected by the Council of Nice from among a large batch of contradictory and falsified documents, and that this was done by a peculiar kind of trickery. The Jena zoologist has, in other words, revived the old charges which most theologians claim to have long since refuted.

Still more remarkable are the productions of the veteran law professor of the University of Tübingen, Dr. Fr. Thudichum, who has begun the publication of a series of pamphlets in which he attempts to prove that a large number of writings held sacred by the church are really literary falsifications. The series is entitled "Kirchliche Fälschungen" ("Literary Falsifications of the Church"), three numbers of which have appeared. The first bears the special title "The Confessions of the Apostles and of Athenasius," and in it he purposes to show that the Apostles' creed is really a Roman falsification from the fifth or the seventh century, in order to crowd out the older confessions of the church. A still later false document is the so-called creed of Athenasius. The second number of the professor's series is entitled "The Epistle to the Hebrews," and purposes to show that this canonical epistle is also a product of the fourth or fifth century, prepared by the priest party in order to bolster up the claims of the bishops and of the hierarchy of that time. The third number has just appeared, and is entitled "The Deification of the Apostles, Especially of Peter." In it the author rejects as false large sections of the Gospels and the Acts, claiming that there were later inventions and additions of the priest party, who, according to his ideas, transformed the primitive simple church into a hierarchy, the purpose being to make Peter and the other apostles representatives and prototypes of their own positions. Among these writings impeached as false are the Epistle of Peter, the Apocalypse, and the fourth gospel. The Apostle Paul, we are told, had in reality no historical existence, but was invented by the priest party for their own purposes.

Those who in Germany seem to be most concerned over these radical teachings are the adherents of the advanced type of Biblical criticism. Two of the best representatives of this school have recently given expression to their views in the *Christliche Welt* (Leipsic). Professor Jülicher, of the University of Marburg, in No. 48 of that journal, writes in substance as follows:

This [Thudichum's] production, altho that of a veteran law professor nearly seventy years old, is an exceedingly flimsy production, the exhibition of extreme superficiality and ignorance. The author himself confesses that he never read the Epistle to the Hebrews until he was sixty years of age. He has no knowledge whatever of the best of modern literature or research on the subject, and his methods are those of a schoolboy. The pamphlets of Thudichum have no claims whatever on serious consideration. He states that he as a jurist feels impelled to say what the official position of the theologians would not allow them to utter. In view of such offer to help the theological teachers, we can only say "God protect us from our friends!"

Professor Harnack, in the next issue of this same influential journal, looks at the matter from another side. He says in substance:

Why is it that outsiders can break into the domain of theology and make it and its methods and its teachings ridiculous, as has been done by these professors of zoology and of law? In what other field could an outsider make such pretensions and not become the object of supreme contempt? These miserable fabrications only show again that theological science does not yet possess that credit and recognition as an equal branch of learned investigation which is enjoyed by other departments and which secures for them safety from such reckless abuse. It is time that the protagonists of theological science worked with might and main to secure for their science the equality in public estimation that it deserves.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DR. BRIGGS ON THE CHURCH CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THERE can be no doubt that there is a crisis in the English church at the present time, says Dr. Charles A. Briggs; but its seriousness has been overestimated by extremists upon both sides. Since the Reformation, the Puritan and the Anglo-Catholic party have been contending for mastery. Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Laud were among the earliest Anglo-Catholics, and enforced the Act of Uniformity against the Puritans. Now the Puritans are trying to enforce it against the Anglo-Catholics. In *The North American Review* (January) Dr. Briggs writes:

"As the Anglo-Catholic party has aimed at a reunion with Rome, the Puritan party has ever aimed at a reunion with the Protestant churches of the continent of Europe, with the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and with the nonconforming bodies in Great Britain. This, then, has been the agonizing struggle of the Church of England: the effort (1) to maintain the unity of all Christians in England in the Church of England; (2) of the Anglo-Catholic party to unite with the Church of Rome; (3) of the Protestant party to unite with the Presbyterian and nonconforming communions. This struggle has increased in intensity in our times. It is involved in the tide that sweeps on toward a reunion of Christendom. And so the crisis is upon us.

"What, then, is to be the end of this struggle? Is the Act of Uniformity to be used in our generation to force a section of the Anglo-Catholic party out of the church? Is it to be used to destroy the Church of England as a national church and to break it up into several denominations representing the several parties? There are some who think it and who hope it, and who are striving to bring it about."

None of these events are likely to occur, he thinks. The policy of the leaders of the church has always been one of comprehension, and they are unlikely, at the dictation either of a few ultra-Protestants or of a few anti-liberals, to reverse the policy of centuries. From the statements of representative men upon both sides, it is evident that the great mass of church-members seek comprehension so far as it is possible.

"The Act of Uniformity is used to pinch the Anglo-Catholics to-day. But there are already signs that the extreme men among them are demanding that equal justice should be done to the Puritan party. In a few months we shall hear all manner of complaints from the Puritan party when the Act of Uniformity is applied to their irregularities also. The quicker this comes the better, for it is necessary that all parties should as soon as possible agree to a repeal of the Act of Uniformity, which has been for more than three hundred years the curse of the British nation.

"It is an enormous gain that the leaders of the Anglo-Catholic

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party have come over to the same attitude toward the Act of Uniformity as was maintained by the great representatives of Puritanism in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries."

This comprehension of the widest differences as to doctrine and worship, instead of being a source of weakness in the Anglican Church, is the very trait which gives that church its unique position in Christendom, says Dr. Briggs:

"So far as doctrine is concerned, there is practically no difficulty in the Church of England at the present time in the way of comprehension. There are theologians who hold, maintain, and freely proclaim, on the one side, all the essential doctrines of the Catholic Church before the Reformation, only rejecting ancient abuses and the supremacy of the Pope, and the dogmas proclaimed since the Reformation in the Church of Rome. It is true that they have no legal right so to do. The Articles of Religion exclude, and were designed to exclude, these very things. And yet they manage by unnatural interpretation of the Articles, or by an assertion of the superiority of Catholic tradition to the Articles, to maintain these opinions, and no bishop attempts to interfere with them. On the other hand, Protestant doctrines are held, maintained, and advocated with equal freedom, even in such extreme forms as would have been regarded as unsound by the Protestant reformers. Calvinistic, Lutheran, and Arminian doctrines are equally at home in the Church of England. Right or wrong, legally, historically or ideally, from whatever point of view you may regard it, that is the situation; and it is impossible at the present time to change it. From the point of view of Christian irenics, this is a wholesome situation. If there is ever to be a reunion of Christendom, comprehension in doctrine must be fully as wide as this. In this respect the Church of England is the beacon, the hope, and the joy of the movement for the reunion of Christendom.

"Now, it is just this situation as to doctrine that makes it practically impossible to enforce the Act of Uniformity as to worship and its ornaments and ceremonies. Those who hold the Catholic doctrine of the mass must express that doctrine in appropriate ceremonies, with appropriate ornaments. Those who hold the Lutheran doctrine will also insist upon somewhat different ceremonies from those who hold the Calvinistic view. The toleration of the doctrine, the recognition of the right to hold the doctrine, necessarily involves the toleration and recognition of the right to the ceremony and ornaments which express the doctrine. On the other hand, those who hold the Calvinistic doctrine must also express that doctrine by the simplicity of the service of the holy communion, and by the exclusion of all but the simplest kind of ceremony and ornament."

The church will, however, have to pay for her liberty. The church in Wales will probably be disestablished, but the English church itself will not be disestablished:

"It is quite true that many of the Anglo-Catholic party would prefer disestablishment to the long continuance of the present intolerable situation. The Puritan party and the great middle party will be forced to choose between disestablishment and liberty of worship to the Anglo-Catholics. There is little doubt that the liberty will be given and the establishment will be continued. It is probable that the bishops will have to pay their price and give up their seats in the House of Lords. That might be, on the whole, a blessing to the Church of England and a gain to parliamentary government in England. Every one of these things counts on the side of liberty, of comprehension, of reconciliation, and of reunion. The inevitable result of this crisis is much greater freedom, elasticity, and comprehension in the worship of the Church of England. The American church has led the way, and it may guide and help the mother church still further in this direction. No nobler position has ever been taken than that of the House of Bishops at Chicago, when they stated the third article of the quadrilateral of church unity: 'The two sacraments ordained by Christ Himself—baptism and the Supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him'; supplemented as it was by the statement in the declaration 'that in all things of human ordering or human choice relating to modes of worship and discipline or to traditional customs this church is ready, in the spirit of love and humility, to forego all preference of her own.'

"This ideal has been indorsed by the Lambeth Conference, and is the common platform of the Anglican Church for reunion. This platform has reconciled many to the Anglican communion."

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

THE substantial accuracy of Mr. J. Stafford Ransome's "Japan in Transition" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, September 16) is admitted by trustworthy Japanese critics; but some of them deny the truthfulness of his very unflattering statements concerning the Christian missions in that country. His statements on this subject are called in question by *The Japan Weekly Mail*, a newspaper representing no particular religious class. It says:

"In Mr. Ransome's chapter on the 'Prospects of Christianity' there are palpable evidences that, instead of employing his own faculty of shrewd observation, he has allowed his opinions to be strongly colored by the very medium he condemns at the outset. It is a mere historical error that he should speak of the 'Dutch' as having 'preached Christianity in Japan centuries ago,' but it is a different kind of error to say that the missionaries have been in the habit of counting as converts every Japanese pupil attending their schools; that the 'Japanese professor, or other experienced adviser, says to the young man starting on his travels, "You had better buy a Bible and go to church while you are away"'; that 'the time which should be devoted by the missionaries to Christianizing Japan is largely taken up by degrading squabbles between the representatives of the various shades of Protestantism about their respective methods and the details of their faith'; that 'many of the missionaries, tho paid as missionaries, run a successful commerce in connection with their religious work'; that 'Christianity, in the true sense of the word, as far as the Japanese are concerned, is in as bad a state as it possibly could be without being absolutely extinct'; and that 'the most painful part of it all is that this has been mainly brought about by a large section of the men whose care it should have been to look after it.' These and similarly exaggerated remarks about the lives of ease and comfort led by the average missionary are simply echoes of the after-dinner talk heard among the most prejudiced and ignorant section of the foreign residents—men who, from the moment of their arrival in Japan, set about abusing the missionary without taking the trouble to learn anything accurate about his life and doings. Mr. Ransome has here been greatly misled, and he does still greater violence to his own sound judgment when he writes as follows:

"'And yet, and this is the irony of fate, there is a distinct possibility that Japan may, within a few years, suddenly become a "Christian" country. Such an eventuality would not, however, be the result of conviction, nor of sympathy with Christianity, nor would it be due to the preachings of the present-day missionary, but in spite of them. Should it take place, it would mean that a law had been passed establishing Christianity as the national religion, and the Japanese people would accept the change without troubling themselves. This would have been enacted from a similar motive to that which has prompted Japan to purchase ironclads, to adopt a gold currency, and to educate her people on modern lines. It would be merely the logical following out of her policy of putting herself on a level footing in all respects with the rest of the civilized world.'

"Even if Japan had not a constitution which renders such an outlook wholly impossible, only a little knowledge of the nation's mood is required to understand the fallacy of the forecast. It is a pity that this chapter on the 'Prospects of Christianity' was not omitted from Mr. Ransome's otherwise most valuable and instructive volume."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE official residence of Mgr. Falconio, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada, has been fixed at Ottawa, instead of Montreal or Quebec, in accordance with the rule that the delegates of the Pope shall reside in the capital cities.

THE Græco-Roman branch of the Egypt Exploration Fund has for its object the discovery of precious papyri in the remains of ancient Egypt and to publish these with translations and notes. One volume has already been published containing fragments of a copy of St. Matthew supposed to date from the year 150–200, a fifth-century manuscript of St. Mark, the Logia or "Sayings of Christ," and various classical, municipal and legal documents of great value to scholars. *Biblia*, the official organ of the fund, announces that a second volume is now in press, containing, among other things, fragments of a manuscript of the fourth gospel far antedating our version.

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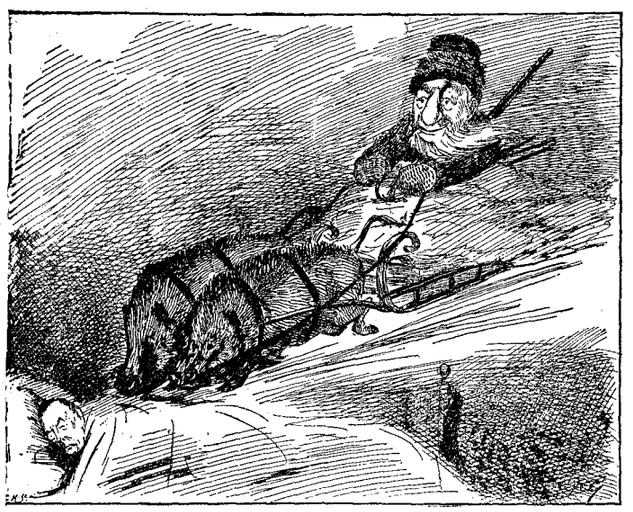
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE MILITARY SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE actual position of the contending forces in South Africa is practically what it was at the end of October. The Boers still hold the British armies in check all along their frontiers, and every attempt to defeat them results in serious loss. Even where the advancing British troops are momentarily successful, as at Elandslaagte, Belmont, and Graspan, it is found



A NIGHTMARE SANTA CLAUS.

Punch in a cartoon this week suggests that President Kruger has spoiled Father Christmas's show this year for this country. We are afraid that Santa Claus has also suffered by distortion in the dreams of some of those who have pushfully hung out their stockings.—*Westminster Gazette.*

that the small force of defenders have sacrificed themselves for a definite object. The British Government and people are now thoroughly conversant with the fact that large sacrifices must be made if the conquest of the two republics is to remain within the range of probability. The London *Daily Mail*, one of the most active of jingo organs, whose circulation is now said to rival that of the *Petit Journal* of Paris, believes that England will now really astonish everybody by the manner in which she will proceed to crush her foe. "Officers and men, arms and stores, will be sent across the sea in quantities that shall astonish the world. The world has never witnessed anything like it. And this gigantic power will be placed in the hands of England's best general." The London *Spectator* says:

"Briefly, the Government decided to do the following: (1) To call out the remainder of the reserves; (2) to send out the seventh division, now being mobilized, as well as more artillery, including a howitzer brigade; (3) to authorize the commander-in-chief in South Africa to raise as many local mounted troops as he thinks fit; (4) to allow twelve battalions of militia to volunteer for service abroad, and to embody twelve more for service at home; (5) to form out of volunteers from the yeomanry a strong mounted body for service in the field; (6) to select from among volunteers offering their services enough men to add a company to every regular battalion now in the field; (7) to accept as far as possible the patriotic offers of help made from the colonies, especially as regards mounted contingents; (8) to send out Lord Roberts to take supreme command, with Lord Kitchener as chief of the staff. . . . . .

"That is all excellent, and will give us another fifty thousand men in South Africa, but we wish the Government had done three things more—*i.e.*, given the order (1) to mobilize the navy; (2) to form a special territorial army at once of one hundred thousand men who have already seen service; (3) to buy artillery of all descriptions from private English or American, or even foreign, firms."

The Saturday Review says:

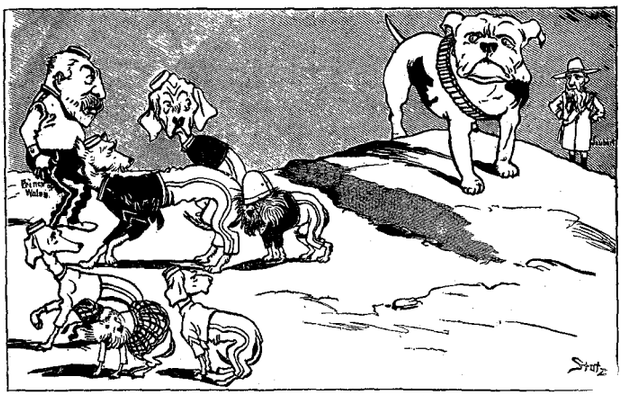
"Success has made us careless and overconfident. This being so, it might have been excusable had we underestimated the Boer strength slightly, and discovered, say, that we wanted 30,000 more men. But in the present case we originally underestimated the requirements of the situation by some 100,000 men! As regards regular troops, no more infantry—after the eighth division has started—can be spared from the United Kingdom. Our reserves have all been called up. If the drain of men for South Africa continues much longer, militia divisions must be sent out."

The announcement that something will be done has inspired the press throughout the empire with confidence, which is well illustrated by the following remark in *The Westminster*, a Canadian weekly:

"The Australian colonies are sending a second contingent and Canada is doing the same thing—this time one of cavalry and artillery. There is nowhere a symptom of despair or of faint-heartedness. The moral effect on those European nations which depend on huge standing armies, kept up at enormous expense, must be very great and on the whole beneficial. The world will move on all the more satisfactorily for knowing that the most civilized of empires is also the strongest."

We search, however, in vain for more definite evidence that anything like the number of men mentioned in British papers is as yet available. The papers are singularly reticent now as to the regiments which are actually going. The military editor of *The Westminster Gazette*, who enjoys considerable reputation, declares, on the contrary, that Lord Roberts must call himself lucky if he has an army of 60,000 men at his command. "To send out 100,000 more men, presuming that the three arms are in due proportion and that the administrative services are not neglected, would be a task entirely beyond our powers." According to the London *Broad Arrow*, the sixth division could not be supplied with the necessary artillery without robbing what batteries remain in England of their best men and horses. Most of the British papers, however, describe such criticism at present as unpatriotic. The continental papers, which have, of course, no such scruples, follow up the movement of every British battalion, and the conclusions they profess to have reached do not correspond to the claim that Great Britain has increased her prestige by her promptness in supplying troops. We summarize the following from the Berlin *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung*:

The fifth division, commanded by Sir Charles Warren, is probably the last that can be termed complete. It is 11,000



They exhibit a uniformed Dog Brigade in London. Mr. Joubert presents the Transvaal species with his compliments.—*Kladderadatsch, Berlin.*

strong, with 18 guns. But of these only 7,200 infantry and 150 cavalry are really fighting men. The rest belong to the commissariat, the hospital corps, etc. Moreover, the designation fifth division conveys a false impression, as one of the other four is locked up in Ladysmith, and hardly available for practical purposes. Only the three battalions sent to take the place of those taken prisoners are really in the hands of the commander-in-chief. The artillery is now numerically much stronger than that of the

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Boers. It has 192 guns. But of these many are already captured. The reports published in the Transvaal papers tell of more guns taken from the British than the British themselves admit. The grand cavalry division of 4,200 sabers with which General French was to work wonders has been torn into shreds, and the fragments distributed among the forces of the other commanders. General Joubert's estimates of the British forces are probably correct. More than 80,000 to 85,000 efficient troops can not be sent, and of these only 40,000 to 45,000 will really be available for a decisive blow.

About 8,000 men have already been lost to the British. This number does not include the sick, but only the killed, wounded, and missing. However, there are not wanting people, even in England, who insist that the main question is not a quantitative one. Colonel Hanna, in the London *Times*, writes that large numbers would only be hampered by the difficulties connected with providing the necessary food and munitions. *Truth* warns the Government that a very large force, provided it can be got together, might share the fate of Napoleon's army in Russia. This paper argues to the following effect:

Suppose Pretoria is reached and the siege begun. Then the difficulties of the commissariat commence. The Germans—and they know what they write about—think a double line of railroad, well guarded, necessary to provide for an army of 40,000 men. In South Africa there are none but single lines. That the Boers will lock themselves in at Pretoria need not be imagined. They will leave an efficient garrison there and busy themselves destroying our communications. The safety of an army besieging Pretoria is not assured.

Examination of the journals of other countries in Europe continues to reveal only a monotonous reiteration of the opinion that Great Britain has so far failed to show the strength of even a second-rate power. England's army, so it is claimed, and indeed the claim has been made by such journals for years, is largely a "paper force." The yeomanry, it is asserted, number only about 10,000, and are considered by continental critics as dangerously inefficient. The volunteers, if the estimate of the same critics be correct, can not compare with our own militia, whose members, generally speaking, know the use of a rifle. Of the British volunteers, many are "honorary members," who contribute to the funds of their corps for the privilege of wearing its uniform, but do not drill. Of the militia and militia reserve many belong to the regular army reserve, and are counted twice. The *Nieuws van den Dag* (Amsterdam), a paper which expressed some misgivings for the Boers before the first engagements had been fought, now says:

"When one reads the English papers, one would almost imagine that the Boers will have hard work to shoot all the men that will be sent against them. Countless legions are to be raised in Great Britain, in Ireland, in the colonies. But when we examine more closely, we see that the Boers have got past the worst. They have beaten what England had in the shape of warriors. If they can take prisoner entire battalions of her best troops—to the everlasting shame of the British army—they need not fear her play-soldiers. Sending out a lot of 'chappies' will not insure success. . . . No! The Boers are through with the most difficult part of their task. They have vanquished Britain's best troops. What are now scraped together may be nice, good fellows, but in a military sense, and especially in South Africa, against a people defending their homes in positions which can not be taken, these last troops of Great Britain will prove to be a—job lot!"

The military critics of the *Journal des Débats*, the *Temps*, the Rome *Tribuna*, the *Frankfurter Zeitung* express themselves in similar terms. So does Major von Wissmann, a noted German explorer and ex-governor of East Africa, in the *Steirische Alpenpost*.

The Boers say but little about their position. The *Randpost*, *Volkstem*, *Standard and Diggers' News*, and others of their papers show that they have prepared for a long war, and allow their men to take turns in gathering the harvest. The Cologne *Kölnische Zeitung*, one of the few German papers inclined to favor Great Britain, expresses itself in the main as follows:

Briefly put, the fundamental principle of Boer tactics is: Be saving with your men! At the most the Boers have 75,000 men to lose. The English can risk 150,000 and more. Hence the Boers will expose themselves as little as possible. They will inflict loss without risk whenever they can. They will avoid battles which, tho the chances of victory may be in their favor, would entail heavy losses. Neither Cronje nor Joubert will be imprudent. They will be content with cutting the enemy's communications. Whether this will have the result the Boers hope for remains to be seen.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MILITARY ATTACHES IN EUROPE.

THE German Emperor, as commander-in-chief of the army, has recalled the military *attaché* of the embassy in Paris. He has done so from a conviction that the post is not one of honor, that the information which can be obtained by the uniformed *attaché* is very meager, and that the suspicion with which he is regarded tends only to disturb the good relations with the country to which he is sent. The recall is, therefore, an attempt to please France. The Berlin *Echo* says:

"Probably all the members of the Triple Alliance will follow this precedent. The first cause of the recall is undoubtedly the manner in which these gentlemen were followed and watched by French agents, as the Dreyfus trial has shown. But it would be a mistake to suppose that the recall of their military *attachés* means that the powers of the Triple Alliance are less friendly to France. The contrary is the case. The cabinets of Berlin, Vienna, and Rome are anxious to remove everything that could cause the slightest friction. A definite abolition of the post of military *attaché* is probably not yet contemplated, altho the French will recall their own representative of this kind."

In the French papers the Emperor's decision also finds much approval. Charles Malo, the military member of the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, writes in the main as follows:

The position is a very pleasant and desirable one when the *attaché* is sent to the capital of an allied or avowedly friendly country. He is then received everywhere, and may prove his ability in a legitimate manner by assisting in the organization of the combined forces. Few staff officers would desire the abolition of such posts, from which they generally are transferred to important commands. But the case is very different if the power at whose capital the *attaché* is stationed is inimical, or likely to become so. Then the *attaché* is transformed into—an observing person, to use no harsher term. The Emperor's decision is therefore very acceptable. As master of his forces, he has taken hold of the occasion to establish a precedent.

It is well known that the Kaiser reads the newspapers a great deal, and an article in the Vienna *Wage*, from which we quote below, is said to have influenced him in forming his decision. The paper says:

"The use and necessity of international military espionage has so far only been *asserted*, never *proven*. Will not somebody give us an historically authenticated instance of war experience in which the secrets purchased by a military *attaché* caused victory, or even influenced the outcome of the war? War is decided by the physical ability of the troops, the sterling knowledge of the officers, the ability of the army leaders. *Stolen documents never won a battle!* . . . The French general staff merely wasted their time. . . . Common sense tells us that honesty is the best policy, and common sense tells us that the best men are honest men. . . . We may be told that no state can afford to risk the chances which its neighbor gains by dishonorable practises. But that is an argument always employed against reform. . . . The state that means to try need do only one thing: abolish the rights of military spies employed in the shape of *attachés!* The extra-territoriality of these spies should neither be granted nor asked for. The state which dares to do this will itself be rid at once of all prying military *attachés*. He who declares that he

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will not admit treachery of any kind will not be asked to house traitors."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STATUS OF CATHOLICS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

EVER since the trouble between the British and the Boers reached an acute stage, one of the subjects of dispute has been the degree of religious freedom prevailing in the Transvaal, and especially the freedom accorded to Roman Catholics. The *Statesmen's Year Book* for 1899 (American edition, p. 1003), compiled in England, in stating the provisions of the constitution of the South African Republic says:

"The supreme legislative authority is vested in a parliament of two chambers, each of twenty-seven members, chosen by the districts. Bills passed by the second chamber do not become law until accepted by the first. Members of both chambers must be thirty years of age, possess fixed property, profess the Protestant religion, and never have been convicted of any criminal offense."

British papers publish a number of letters in which the writers tell of their success in converting Irishmen who have sympathized with the Boers, by telling them of the hostility shown to Catholics in the Transvaal.

On the other hand, Mr. W. J. Leyds, the European agent of the Transvaal, in a letter to Mr. William Redmond, M.P., declares that while discrimination has been made against Roman Catholics in the past, those discriminations have been removed. His letter (which we quote in full from the London *Times*, December 8) is as follows:

"8, RUE DE LIVOURNE, BRUSSELS, November 30, 1899.

"DEAR SIR—With reference to my letter to you of the 11th inst., and having seen some correspondence in the newspapers asserting that no Roman Catholics can hold government appointments in the South African Republic, I think it may be useful to inform you with the following: By Article 20 of the Grondwet of 1858 it was stipulated that the Dutch Reformed Church should be the church of the state, and in Article 21 it was laid down that the nation would admit no Roman Catholic churches in their midst, and no other Protestant churches than those in which the same Christian doctrine should be preached as mentioned in the Heidelberg catechism. These clauses, however, were cancelled by resolution of the Volksraad of June 1, 1870, Article 151, whereby absolute religious freedom was granted.

"With regard to the appointment of government officials, it was stipulated by Article 68 of the Grondwet of 1889, that all officials must either be enfranchised burghers or be able to produce satisfactory testimonials. By resolution of July 21, 1894, the Volksraad instructed the Government to appoint no persons belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, but this resolution was cancelled within two years by resolution of the Volksraad of June 10, 1896, Article 874. By Article 93 of the Grondwet of 1896 it was laid down that only enfranchised or naturalized burghers could be appointed as government officials. In case of a vacancy in the government service a notice is inserted in the government *Gazette* for that purpose, in which applicants are also requested to state to which religion they belong, but the assertion that in such a notice it is stated that applicants must be of the Protestant religion is untrue.

"I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

"W. J. LEYDS."

A statement of the encouraging progress made by the Catholic Church in the Transvaal appears in the *Germania* (Berlin), one of the most influential Catholic organs of the world, as follows:

"Formerly the Boers were intolerant. The first Catholic priest who came to the Transvaal, P. Hondewanger, was forbidden to celebrate the mass. This was in 1868. But in the following year the ordinances against the Catholics were declared void. To-day there are five churches and eight chapels in the Transvaal. P. Alois Schoch, the apostolic prefect, has under him fifteen missionaries, three members of the Trappist Order, eleven Brothers of the Piccoli Fratelli di Maria, seventeen Sisters of Loreto, thirty-nine nuns of the Holy Family, twenty-two Dominican nuns, and six of St. Ursula. There are no less than 113 priests, monks, and nuns altogether. Four boys' schools have together 720 pupils, eight girls' schools have 820. Of high schools, there are four, with an attendance of 450. The mission has an orphanage and home with 180 inmates, and the Catholic hospital at Johannesburg is the largest and most imposing establishment of its kind in South Africa. This progress is all the more pleasing and remarkable as there are only 6,300 Catholics in the Transvaal. The stubborn, conservative Boers have discovered the practical value of these institutions, and make use of them, however much they may have originally feared 'Papist invasions.' Intolerance has given place to complaisance, one might almost say to love of Catholic institutions. True, the law still prohibits the election of a Catholic President or Catholics as members of the executive council. But, since 1896, Catholics may be placed in all other positions. To-day about twenty-five per cent. of the officials are Catholics. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic representative of the South African Republic in Europe, is a Catholic. One of the councillors of the cabinet, Dr. Farelly, is a Catholic, and so is Mr. Hogan, the secretary of the commander-in-chief, and many other high officials."

On the other hand, *The Tablet*, the Catholic organ of England, in its issue of December 30, publishes what purports to be the law of 1899 in the Transvaal, which seems to exclude Catholics from all government positions. *The Tablet* gives as its authority Mr. J. P. Fitzgerald, author of "The Transvaal from Within," and secretary, if we are not mistaken, of the reform committee of Johannesburg which has been held responsible for the Jameson raid. The law, as published in *The Tablet*, is as follows:

"LAW 2, 1899.

"Regarding the appointment, the suspension, the discharge, the leave of absence, and the securities of officials in the service of the Government of the South African Republic.

"Article 15.—Applications must be written in the language of the country, and must be written in the applicant's own handwriting. They must be accompanied by a certificate of burgherships from the field-cornet of the district, which must state clearly whether the applicant is entitled to vote as a full burgher or as naturalized; and proof must be enclosed that applicant is a member of a Protestant church."

The Tablet publishes further (on the same authority) a plea from President Kruger, dated August 22, 1899, addressed to the first Volksraad, in favor of the abolition of religious disabilities imposed on Catholics and Jews. President Kruger in his message proposes to substitute in Article 31 of the Grondwet, pertaining to eligibility as a member of the first or second Volksraad, the provision that a candidate must "believe in the revelation of God as set forth by His word in the Bible," for the provision requiring that the candidate be a Protestant. The article as proposed by the President would then read as follows:

"CONCEPT-GRONDWET.

"C.—ELIGIBILITY (VERKIESBAARHEID).

"Article 31.—To be eligible as a member of the first Volksraad or of the second Volksraad, and to be eligible to take a seat in that capacity and to retain the same, a man must be a burgher of the Republic, as respectively stipulated in the law indicated in Article 9 of the Grondwet, must be thirty years of age, must live in the Republic, and be an owner of real estate, and believe in the revelation of God as set forth by His Word in the Bible; he must have had no dishonoring sentence passed on him, he must not have lost control of his goods wheresoever they may be, either in consequence of permanent sequestration or having them put under guardianship (*onder curateele stelling*), nor have been deprived of his eligibility (*verkiesbarrheid*) from any cause whatever, and, moreover, the stipulations put forth in the Kieswet must be followed."

In the argument that follows, President Kruger pleads for the admission of Jews and Catholics to burgher privileges. In regard to the Catholics he says:

"Furthermore, on the principle of liberty of religion, for which the Protestant has striven so much, he can not exclude people

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who think differently. Therefore, altho the Roman Catholics persecuted us in former years, we may not now go to work in the same way and try to exclude them from burgher rights. That exclusion would appear alone to give the idea of persecution and to be in opposition to the whole tendency of Christianity and Christian love. This was not the principle of the Savior. His word was: 'Make your friends from among the unjust Mammon.'

"If one excludes all Roman Catholics and admits all Protestants, then we would lose sight of the fact that there are in our days Protestants who are deniers of God, and who simply call themselves Protestants merely as being in opposition to Roman Catholics."

According to *The Tablet*, the Raad postponed action on the subject for one year. "In other words," says *The Tablet*, "Catholics in the Transvaal are still, as in the past, disqualified by reason of their religion from holding office in any public department, and may not be members of either Raad."

There the dispute seems, for the present, to rest, with Dr. Leyds and the *Germania* on one side and Mr. Fitzgerald and *The Tablet* on the other flatly contradicting each other.

POLITICAL COST OF INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

IT has long been a maxim that a nation, when preparing to invite the world to a great exposition, must be eminently peaceful. Bearing this necessity in mind, the Germans, after due deliberation, came to the conclusion that the position of their country in Europe was too dangerous to permit the risking of millions in a world's fair. And France, it is said, begins to doubt that the economical advantages of a great fair balance its political losses. The Paris correspondent of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, who has made inquiries regarding the subject, says:

"It does not require much shrewdness to discover that the French Government is ruled mainly by this thought: all complications must be avoided until the Exposition of 1900 is a thing of the past. It may be apparent to all that, in order to secure future advantages, the Government should form political decisions. But however great these advantages may seem, they are not as near at hand as the Exposition, and they must be given up for the Exposition. A thousand millions are at stake upon the success of the World's Fair. A panic will be the result if the many who have put their capital into this venture are disappointed. The break-down of the Panama Company would be a mere bagatelle in comparison. Hence the first lesson of the political catechism of France is to-day: 'Every consideration shall be subordinated to the success of the Exposition.' But there are many Frenchmen, and their number is increasing daily, who ask themselves whether the game is worth the candle. Louder and louder are the protests of those who do not believe that it is wise to conduct the internal and external affairs of the country merely in the interest of the fair. The sacrifices are too great. Since 1875 France has nearly always been busy with an exposition—in 1878, in 1889, and now. Each of these has thrown its shadow far ahead; for four or five years preceding, all other undertakings have been smothered. Those politicians who rise above the considerations of mere shopkeepers now ask whether France has no better mission to fulfil than that of a showman who thinks of his exhibition, and shivers at the thought that some unforeseen contingency may prevent the public from thronging around the ticket office. It is not yet the majority who think and speak thus; but if the minority keep on increasing as they have of late, then the Exposition of 1900 will be the last one which France will prepare for the edification of the world. The country is tired of placing its whole political existence in jeopardy for the sake of these fairs."

The Paris *Temps* declares that France would have been spared the humiliation which followed the Fashoda incident had it not been known in England that a great deal of provocation would be necessary to justify risking the success of the Exposition. Similar views are expressed by many other influential French papers.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN CHINA.

THE right of Mrs. Archibald Little, author of "Intimate China," to record her observations of the Chinese folk, of town or country, from the standpoint of intimacy may not be fairly questioned. She has been quite at home in Peking, she has made several more or less intrepid tours in Western China, and she has audaciously adventured into Chinese Tibet. She observes with the quick, discerning glance of cleverness and gumption, and she writes with fairness and sympathy.

We find her a trusty and entertaining guide to follow through the streets of a Chinese town—Chung-King, for example: Narrow streets, thronged with foot-passengers, with sedan chairs, and vociferous coolies, with ponies and mules, and donkeys with loads, and Chinese porters with wicker-baskets borne on the ends of a long bamboo. Everything is done in the street; pedlars are hawking their wares, men are mending broken pottery and porcelain with rivets, barbers are shaving heads and plaiting tails, quaintly clad women are patching garments; there are artisans busy at embroidery-frames, and cobblers mending shoes; there are pigs, there are fowls; there are babies in hen-coops; there are cats tied to the shop-counters; in the afternoons there are crowds discharged from theaters, and in the evening street-preachers expounding the sacred edicts:

"The coal-dust and the smoke and the drippings and the bustling crowd all make the streets unpleasant to walk in. Every one told me it was impossible for an English lady; but I felt it was impossible for me to live in Chung-King unless I did. So after showing myself about as much as I could, in a sedan chair with the curtains up, I determined to attempt to walk, with my chair following behind, to show that I had some claim to respectability."

To the Chinese, a foreign woman's tight-fitting dress, outlining her figure, is very indecent, and it is shocking for a lady to go abroad unattended by a maid; even to stand sturdily on her feet, and step out like a man, is most indelicate. They are greatly concerned for the foreign women, on the score of decency; they have heard that no European woman wears trousers, and what would a Chinese woman be without them? And the dress of the European man is even more scandalous; when they would be charitable, they say "the poor person had not cloth enough to cover him."

Mrs. Little thinks that the life of a Chinese child in a Chinese city must be very pleasant. Has he not the New Year and the Dragon Feast, when there are visits to the graves, and all the family go out into the country together; when the beggar-children have a high day, with fancy dresses over their rags—sometimes representing the conquered tribes, sometimes even Englishmen, in their short, square coats and tight trousers? The elders are very kind to the Chinese child; they never bother him with cleaning up, or dressing to go out. He strips to the waist, or even to the "altogether," in summer, and in the winter he keeps putting on one garment over another until he is as broad as he is long,

"Then he need never be afraid of breaking anything or spoiling anything; for most things are put away, and Chinese 'things' are not like European; the polished black table, for instance, can have a hot kettle put upon it, and be none the worse. No one ever tells the Chinese child to hold himself up, or not to talk so loud, or to keep still; he shouts and wriggles to his heart's content."

Outside the city, in the springtime, every woman has a white flower in her glossy black hair, and the blue river laughs back at the blue sky. But in the streets all is dark and dank, and all is pervaded by the sickly, sweet odor of the opium-pipe; everywhere are the lean ribs and the yellow faces of the opium-smokers. With opium-dens here and there, and all the coquetries of the opium-tray in the houses of the rich, "how is it," says Mrs. Little, "that we give warning to a servant when we discover that he has taken to the pipe? How is it that the treasure, on a journey, is never confided to a coolie who smokes?" And this in a land where all important affairs are concluded over the opium-couch, where alone is privacy to be had—in a land where important

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military posts are confided to opium-smokers, and even most of the higher civil offices. People refuse to employ the moderate smoker to sweep out their rooms, but they will set him at the head of an army.

Europeans prate of the "mock modesty" of Chinese women. "Doubtless," says Mrs. Little, "the ladies of the land discuss certain subjects with the freedom that was usual in the days of Queen Elizabeth"; but how can women be called mock-modest who remain fully clad in the steamy heat that compels the men to strip to the waist in their shops. Mrs. Little has never seen a Chinese woman indecently clad, or caught one in the act of a gross breach of decorum:

"It is not in accordance with their etiquette that they should talk with men—not even with their own kinsmen; yet whenever I have seen them in intercourse with foreigners, or even with Chinese men, in matters of business, I have been struck with their ease of manner, and their quiet dignity. . . . Doubtless, there are in China, as in other countries, women who prefer vice to virtue; but if I am any judge of expression or of manners, these must be rarer in China than in any other country with which I am acquainted. . . . The coarseness and directness of Chinese women often shock European ladies, but I have never felt sure that the fine ladies of Queen Elizabeth's court were not more modest really than the fine ladies of Queen Victoria's."

Crime, says Mrs. Little, is not rife in China, and they have no police. They contribute but a small percentage to the criminal roll of the world. In business dealing the Chinaman commonly keeps his word, even to his own loss. Merely to say "Puttee book!" without signature or seal, held good as a legal transaction all through China "until a long-established English firm, probably foreboding the failure that afterward overtook it, repudiated a transaction of which there was no further record than those two sacred words."

While it is usual, we are told, for people of other nationalities to denounce the vicious characteristics of the Mongolian, there is hardly a European living in China who has not one or more Chinese whom he would trust to the utmost, and whom he regards as the embodiment of all the virtues—as he regards no European of his acquaintance. "We rarely believe," says Mrs. Little, "in one another's Chinaman, but we are, each of us, absolutely convinced of the fidelity, trustworthiness, and shrewdness of our own particular Chinaman."

Speaking of missionaries, Mrs. Little draws a curious picture of Jesuit Fathers—"pig-tailed Frenchmen in white Chinese clothes." These reckon as many as one hundred thousand converts in Kiangnan; they have whole villages of Christians—"but Chinese still":

"Not to be forgotten is that French priest at Peking who, just returned from a long sojourn up-country, at the one word *France* broke down, and could not recover himself. And once more I felt a tightening at the heart, thinking of that large house building at Ichang, to receive Italian Sisters—simple, loving women, who, for the sins of others, not their own, will live and die so far away from that beloved Italy, for which Filicaja wished, 'Ah! wert thou but more strong; or if not that, less fair!' They all get sick; they can not love the people; they long for Italy; and till now they have been compelled to bind the feet of the little girls confided to them, yet unable to bear the pain for them. . . . I recollect one French priest in a remote village showing me—half excusing himself, half proudly—his one great luxury: a little window with glass panes he had put in near his writing-desk, so as to see to read and write till later in the evening. There was barely a chair to sit on, in his large barrack-like room."

A circuit of the shops of Itu would have been entertaining, but for the incessant cry of "Kill the barbarians!" "We were stoned at Ichang," says Mrs. Little, "and one of the party wounded." And yet the cry of "Kill the foreigner!" was a novelty that year. It has become quite common since. "If you go into the shops, and begin asking prices, all the rabble of the street pours in after you. You can not make yourself heard; you can not breathe; you can not see."

The missionaries are accustomed to say "the students are swaggering about"; but Mrs. Little affirms that she has never seen the swagger so familiar at home in the gait of a military student:

"I know the mandarin swagger [says Mrs. Little], and the Tientsin swagger, which is the most audacious of all, and would make every one in Bond Street turn round to look; and I know the young merchant swagger, which is amusing, and not unlike a very young clubman's swagger in London, when he does swagger. But the students I have seen have been mostly pale, anxious-looking young men, who drop in at our lunch-time, and look with much interest at our foreign things, sitting on forever when they find we have actually books of that most useful Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge."

There are brilliant students who pass every examination, and are going up for the Hanlin College. Even these are afraid to look into histories of the nineteenth century, or of the Japanese war, lest their attention should be distracted from the classics. They know all about the Roentgen rays, but they dare not be interested. More than the weight of empire seems bearing down on their young shoulders. Mrs. Little undertook to teach English to one of them in a six weeks' holiday in the New Year season. He learned easy words, but why *c-a-t* should spell *cat* because *b-a-t* spells *bat* was beyond his comprehension.

The very idea of an alphabet is bewildering to a Chinaman. He thinks what you want him to do is to learn by heart, and he conscientiously learns so. As to spelling, he can not be made to understand it, until he has learned to spell; till then, it is all a riddle to him. There are probably 700,000 Chinese graduates now living. The desire to learn, and his exalted respect for learning in others, surpass the love of money in a Chinaman's breast. But the young literati hate foreigners, and are dissipated. They love fine clothes, and are cleaner and nicer in their ways than the people of other classes. Mrs. Little likes them, and finds them easy to amuse. They are the hope of China, she declares; "but they do not show their best side to the missionaries, any more than rather arrogant young agnostics, fresh from the learning of the schools, would show theirs to hard-working evangelical curates."

Mrs. Little protests against the notion, which has found a firm footing in the European mind, that the Chinaman is without sentiment. The young student who had tried to learn English under her instruction took leave of her when she departed for England, in very elegant Chinese verse. He regretted her departure, wondering how he could do without her; for to him she had been "like the snow, which by covering and protecting the plants, made the tender shoots grow, as she had encouraged his mind to burgeon." No literary man would think his writing-table complete without a vase to hold one lovely blossom, and no woman is "dressed" without a flower in her hair. "Lu-pe-ya's Lute," Englished by Mrs. Augusta Webster, expresses the sentiment for friendship and for music that is so dear to the Chinese heart. "It is, perhaps, because I am so unmusical," says Mrs. Little, "that I rather enjoy Chinese music. It seems to me very merry—especially in its funereal chants." "The Rats' Plaint," translated from the original Chinese by her husband, and beautifully illustrated by Mr. Haseagawa, might be circulated by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Here are verses from a Chinese drinking-song, by Li-tao-po, who wrote it in the year 720 A.D.:

Here are flowers, and here is wine;
But where's a friend with me to join,
Hand to hand, and heart to heart,
In one full cup before we part?

Rather than to drink alone
I'll make bold to ask the Moon
To condescend to lend her face
To grace the hour and the place.

Lo! she answers, and she brings,
My shadow on her silver wings!
That makes three, and we shall be,
I ween, a merry companie.

Mrs. Little's description of Buddhist worship in a temple near Ningpo is picturesque and impressive: the dim religious light, the mellow booming of the bell, the shaven priests, with their long cloaks of old gold or ashen gray folded across the left breast, leaving the arm bare:

"They elevated the Host, or at least a cup, one ringing a bell meanwhile, the others prostrate in adoration. They chanted a monotonous strain—to me it sounded Gregorian; and after many bowings and prostrations and beatings of a dull wooden gong in the form of a skull, they processioned round and round before the altar. . . . Was I not in the far-away Madeira of my childhood? Were not those Portuguese Roman Catholic priests, rather than Chinese Buddhists? Were they praying really—to Our Father in Heaven? Or are there more gods than one? And had this worship gone on after this fashion for thousands of years even before Christ walked the earth, and lived and died for man?"

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Consul-General Mason, of Berlin, under date of November 8, 1899, sends the following translation from *The Leather Market*, of Frankfort (November 4, 1899):

"The steadily increasing shoe production of the Middle Western American States, through which the market in that country is to a large degree supplied, compels the shoe manufacturers in New England to look more and more carefully into the conditions of foreign markets where they may find sale for a portion of their product. The American shoe-export trade has in fact grown much more rapidly in the last five years than it did during the same period just preceding, as is shown by the following table, which exhibits the statistics of American shoe exports during the fiscal years 1889 to 1899, inclusive:

Year.	*Pairs.*	*Value.*
1889	518,750	$585,902
1890	587,108	662,974
1891	551,733	651,343
1892	745,112	914,974
1893	493,027	590,754
1894	647,318	777,354
1895	822,412	1,010,228
1896	1,036,235	1,436,686
1897	1,224,484	1,708,224
1898	1,307,031	1,816,538
1899	1,835,287	2,711,385

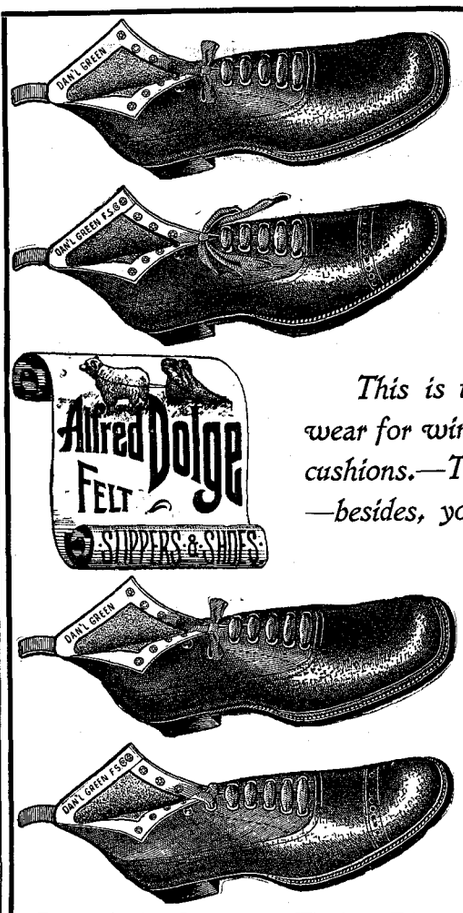
Of the exports of 1899, $525,242 worth went to England, $504,095 worth went to the West Indies and Bermuda, and $409,067 worth went to British Australia. Nearly one half of the entire amount exported came to Europe, whereby it is to be observed that a great portion of the shoes sent to England did not remain there, but were reexported to other countries.

The Canadian Government has shelved for at least two years its ambitious project of running an all-the-year-round 21-knot mail service between Great Britain and the Dominion. A contract has just been entered into between the Canadian and imperial governments and Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, for the carrying of the Canadian mails for two years, the service to be weekly. Elder, Dempster & Co., have for some months past been carrying specially directed letters to Canada from Bristol. The new contract goes into force on the 11th of November. Liverpool, instead of Bristol, will be the English port of new service. This is a great disappointment to the local authorities of Bristol, who have announced that in consequence of the change the contemplated improvements in the harbor at Avonmouth will be abandoned. During the summer season, the new service will resume landing the mails at Rimouski, on the south shore of the Lower St. Lawrence. Rimouski is not a harbor, properly speaking, but only a landing-place. After stopping at Rimouski the steamer will go on to Quebec and Montreal. During the winter months the Canadian termini will be Halifax, Nova Scotia, and St. Johns, New Brunswick. Altho the fast-mail scheme has been abandoned, at least for the present, the intention of the authorities is that the new service shall be exclusively British-Canadian. The public understanding here is that the contract of the new service specifically prohibits Elder, Dempster & Co.'s mail boats from calling at any United States port. However this may be, it seems to be agreed that in the future the ships carrying the Canadian mails from Great Britain and Ireland will touch only at Canadian ports, both winter and summer. The Irish port of call for the new service will be Moville, in the north of Ireland.

Consul Stowe of Cape Town writes, October 28:

The increase in goods shipped from the United States to British and Portuguese South Africa for the year ended June 30, 1899, was £359,880 ($1,748,916.80). *The British and South African Export Gazette* gives the following:

"Bars or rails for railways show the greatest increase, the imports amounting to £161,380 ($785,-



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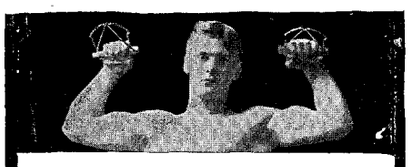

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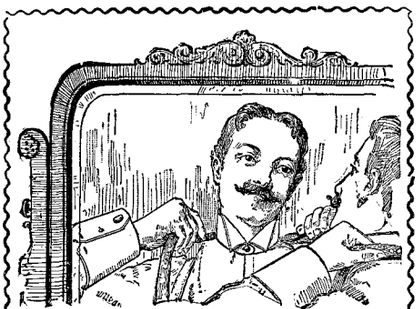

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932.60), against only £13,141 ($63,996.67) in the previous year. Agricultural implements showed an augmentation of £24,011 ($116,933.57); builders' hardware, £6,208 ($30,232.96); cycles and parts, £713 ($3,472,31); and sewing-machines, £298 ($1,451.26). In foodstuffs, canned beef was imported to the value of £98,284 ($478,643.08), an excess over the previous year of £16,053 ($78,178.11); lard, £49,106 ($239,146.22), against £29,943 ($145,422.41) of the year before. There was also improvement in the trade in bacon, hams, pork, fruit, nuts, sugar, and molasses. Mineral oil was shipped to the value of £267,638 ($1,303,397.06), compared with £229,707 ($1,118,673.09) for 1898; paraffin, £7,329 ($28,692), an increase of £1,249 ($6,082.63); and vegetable oil, £55,698 ($271,249.26), against £47,146 ($229,601.02) for 1898. There were also heavier shipments of resin, tar, etc., and spirits of turpentine. Timber and unwrought wood were imported in increased amount by £66,547 ($325,103.89); unmanufactured tobacco, by £14,307 ($69,675.09); manufactured tobacco, by £20,663 ($100,628.84). The importation of leather and its manufactures increased from £31,267 ($152,290.29) to £32,709 ($159,292.83), and there was also an increase in books, maps, and engravings, clocks, watches, and seeds. Among the decreases, that of £616,556 ($3,002,140.72) in corn (including wheat) was especially noticeable; other foodstuffs figuring for diminished exports being salted and pickled beef, butter, and flour. There was a decline of £3,478 ($16,937.86) in scientific instruments (including telegraph and telephone instruments and materials), and £969 ($4,719.03) in typewriting machines. Carriages, cars, etc., showed a decrease of £8,795 ($42,831.65), and furniture £2,536 ($12,350.52). There was also a falling-off in cotton manufactures of £3,907 ($19,027.09), and a decreased importation of horses."

The imports into Cape Colony for the nine months ended September 30, 1899, exclusive of specie, are:

Description.	*1898.*	*1899.*
Merchandise	$58,595,558.83	$57,632,290.29
Exports:		
Colonial products	15,341,792.11	15,793,140.52
Diamonds	17,080,762.89	18,525,057.89
Gold (unrefined)	55,057,926.39	67,170,085.24
Rebate trade:		
South African Republic	11,514,757.05	12,264,655.50
Other territory	1,999,221.47	1,979,166.62
Total	$13,513,978.52	$14,243,822.12

The Financial Record says:

"The news of the establishment of a new line of German steamships to trade along the coast of South Africa will further accentuate the agitation against the 'shipping ring.' The new line is said to have a subvention of £600,000 ($2,919,900) from the German treasury, and, if this be a fact, its competitive force will be largely strengthened, as it will be able to run vastly cheaper rates than even the present German lines do. Hence the dissatisfaction prevalent in South Africa against the ring will possibly result in a loss of custom to the latter, and in a serious impairment of British trade."

PERSONALS.

WHEN the Vice-President of the Transvaal Republic was visiting in this city in 1890, says the Chicago *Evening Post*, he and his wife and little granddaughter were the guests of a well-known Boer sympathizer. One evening, sitting around the fire, Mrs. Joubert, who is very proud of her husband, told the story of the British attack and defeat at Majuba Hill, telling how she aroused her sleeping spouse and fairly pitched him (she is a woman of powerful physique) out of the tent before he would believe the British were fairly upon them. She took credit for the victory, and when she had finished the story, her husband, who had never taken his eyes from her during the narration, said:

"It is true; she is right, and but for her the story of Majuba Hill would have been very different."

Mrs. Joubert speaks no English. Her little

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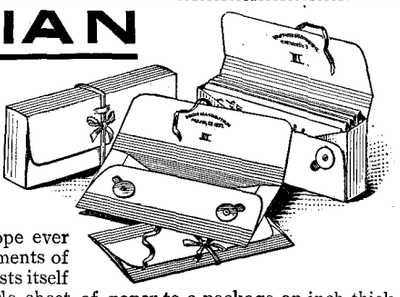

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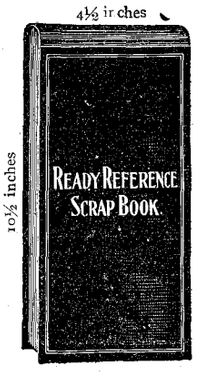

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granddaughter translated what she said into French for the benefit of the host and hostess. According to her story, the wives of the soldiery and officers had come, as is the custom of the Boer *vrouw* in times of war, to the camp to remain over Sunday and attend "meeting" with the men. Bright and early she was up Sunday morning to make the coffee for her husband. Going outside, Mrs. Joubert looked up the hill, and saw something gleaming in the sunlight, which she at once decided were bayonets. The night before it had rained hard, and the thick fog which followed was now disappearing in a thin mist. She rushed back into the tent, and called to her husband: "The British are on the hill. Get up quick, and out."

"Go back to bed, woman," was the sleepy retort of her husband; "the sand isn't out of your eyes yet. What do you think the sentries are doing?"

With that he turned over, and was about to resume his nap, when his wife shook him. She is a powerful woman, as has been told, and her grasp roused her now irate lord. She made him go to the door; and with his own eyes he saw she was right. Cronje was hastily summoned, and within thirty minutes Joubert (without his coffee) and 160 sharpshooters were climbing up the almost perpendicular face of the hill, while the main body of between six and seven hundred Boers advanced in the regular way to sham attack.

The British had taken advantage of the dense fog and by a rapid march had passed inside the sentry line. They advanced, about 600 strong, to meet the Boer force, never dreaming that any one could attack them from the walled hill behind. Down on their knees Joubert and his 160 sharpshooters dropped, and after one volley 160 British soldiers fell to the ground. The British turned and attempted a charge. Only one more volley was sent into their ranks by the Boers. Then there were many more dead or wounded on the field. Their comrades turned and fled. The Boers returned to camp and had their coffee.

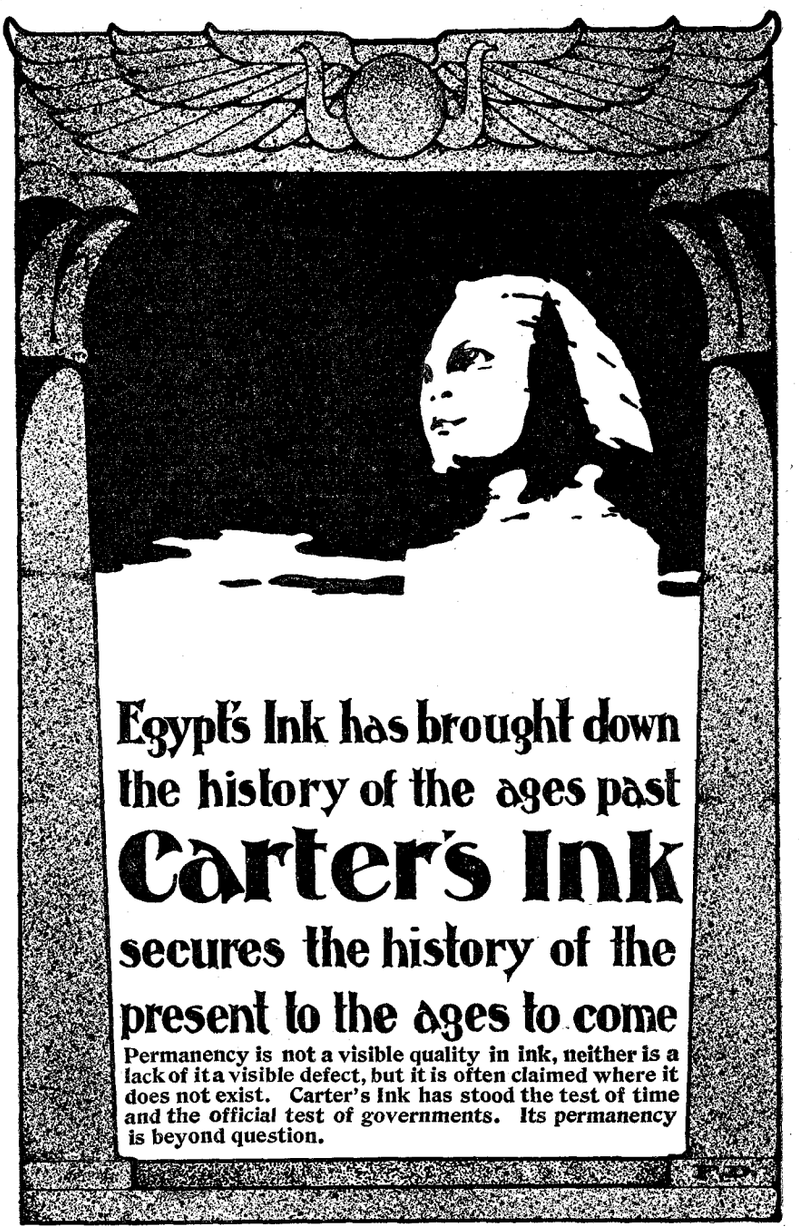
A VERY rich man and a very plain man passed away in the death of Hugh-Lupus Grosvenor on December 23, says the Buffalo *Express*. His wealth is estimated as high as $175,000,000; but nothing is more uncertain than estimates of wealth. He was Duke of Westminster, and his daughter married a Prince of Teck.

He was an aristocrat of the best British type—kindly, benevolent, unassuming in some ways, jealous of his dignity and position, but, as a rule, caring little for any outward manifestation of his grandeur. The duke was full of schemes for bettering the condition of the population on his estates, and was a judicious but munificent patron of art.

Part of his fortune came from an ancestor in the seventeenth century who married a woman who owned a farm of some 500 acres on which the wealthiest portion of the West End of London now stands. It is estimated that the income is at least £500,000 a year from this property now, and as it has all been built over upon the short-lease system the revenue within the next quarter of a century may come to exceed £1,000,000.

Westminster was considered the best judge of horseflesh in England. The Grosvenor stables have been celebrated for more than a century. Their colors were first carried by Touchstone, a Derby winner in 1790.

THE following story on Lord Roberts gained great currency in the British army a few years ago, says *Collier's Weekly*. The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial, and it is said that on one occasion General Roberts captured a soldier who was so exceptionally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkinses were told off for this purpose. They stripped the prisoner, and scrubbed at him for two hours with formidable brushes and a large quantity of soft soap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to their captain. "What is it, men?" "Well, sir," they replied, somewhat excitedly, "we've washed that 'ere Afghan chap for two hours, but it warn't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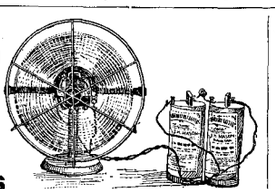

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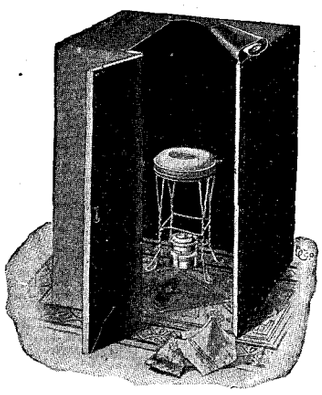

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any good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes!"

SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, who has been called the "Grand Old Man" of Australia, has entered on his ninety-second year. He emigrated to Australia in 1834, and is now the sole surviving member of the first Australian Parliament.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Whipped Cream.—"I see that the cream of the British army is now in the Transvaal." "Yes, the whipped cream."—*Life.*

A Good Name.—"What are you going to call your new office building?" "I think I'll call it the 'Serial,' on account of its continued stories."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Dire Vengeance.—SHE: "I heard about the elopement. Has her mother forgiven them?"
HE: "I think not.—I understand she has gone to live with them."—*Collier's Weekly.*

The Real Thing.—SON: "Pa, is a diplomat a man who knows how to hold his tongue?"
FATHER: "No, my boy; a diplomat is a man who knows how to hold his job."—*Puck.*

Those Religious Metaphors.—"Only a little while ago she was claiming she had been born again, but now she is as cross and hateful as ever!" "Well, perhaps, she is teething again, now."—*Puck.*

She Misunderstood Him.—"We are here to-day and gone to-morrow," quoted Mr. Linger, at 10 P.M., or thereabouts. Thereupon Miss Gazzam was aghast. "You don't intend to stay that long, surely?" she asked.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Real Sinecure.—TIRED TOMPKINS: "There's one job I wouldn't mind havin', Horace."
HUNGRY HORACE (in amazement): "What's that?"
T. T.: "Lineman fer er wireless telegraph comp'ny."—*Life.*

On His Knees.—MAUD: "Tell me all about it."
MABEL: "Well, when it began he was on his knees."
MAUD: "And how did it end?"
MABEL: "In the end—er—I was on his knees."—*Town Topics.*

New Year's Morning.—"Thatsh all ri', offishur. But what I wanter know is—what century am I in, nineteen or twenty?" "I dunno nothin' about cinturies, but yez can take your choice of cells. Both nineteen and twinty is empty."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The Safest Way Out.—SHE: "Are you still engaged to Maude?"
HE: "No."
SHE: "I congratulate you! You're well rid of her. How did you break it off?"
HE: "By marrying her."—*Collier's Weekly.*

A Practical Motive.—AUNT GERTRUDE: "And what will you do when you are a man, Tommy?"
TOMMY: "I'm going to grow a beard."
AUNT GERTRUDE: "Why?"
TOMMY: "Because then I won't have nearly so much face to wash."—*Collier's Weekly.*

He Wanted to Help.—A burglar who had entered a minister's house at midnight was disturbed by the awakening of the occupant of the room he was in. Drawing his knife, he said: "If you stir, you are a dead man. I'm hunting for money."

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"Let me get up and strike a light," said the minister, "and I'll hunt with you."—*Universalist Leader.*

Persistency Won the Day.—CANVASSER: "I have here a work——"

MASTER OF THE HOUSE: "I can't read."

CANVASSER: "But your children——"

MASTER OF THE HOUSE: "I have no children" (triumphantly), "nothing but a cat."

CANVASSER: "Well, you want something to throw at the cat."

He took the book.—*Tit-Bits.*

He Asked a Favor.—An old farmer who was in the habit of eating what was set before him, asking no questions, dropped into a café for dinner. The waiter gave him the dinner-card and explained that it was the list of dishes served for dinner that day. The old gentleman began at the top of the bill of fare and ordered each thing in turn until he had covered about one third of it. The prospect of what was still before him was overpowering, yet there was some things at the end that he wanted to try. Finally he called the waiter and, confidentially marking off the spaces on the card with his index finger, said: "Look here, I've et from thar to thar. Can I skip from thar to thar and eat on to the bottom?"—*Exchange.*

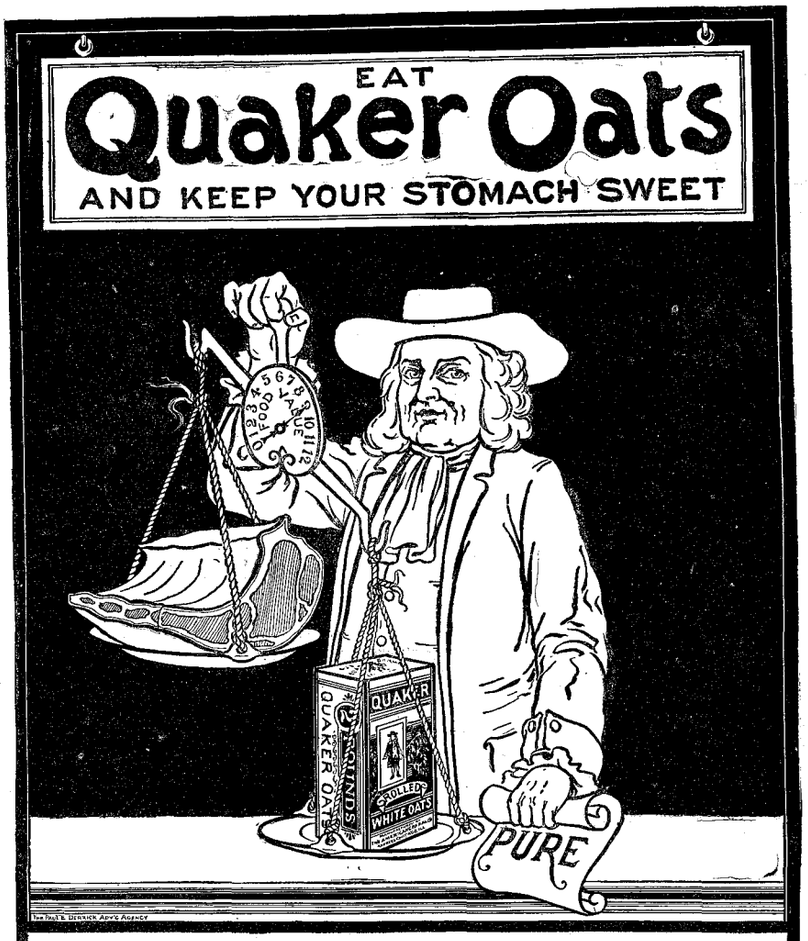
The Editor Was Not Appreciative.—"I have called on you to-day," said the professional humorist, with a glad smile, as he approached the desk of the great editor and made himself comfortable in the precarious office-chair that once had a cane bottom in it, "to propound to you a scheme that seems to me to be up to date and well worthy of consideration."

"Umph!" growled the great editor. Thus encouraged, the humorist proceeded:

"For some time past, as you have doubtless observed, the progress of the world has developed a peculiar phase, which may be spoken of as that of lessening. It seems to be the ambition of all inventors to add the word less to everything that has been invented in the past. We now have smokeless powder, painless dentistry, horseless carriages, wireless telegraphy, and many other things have undergone a change that may be similarly described; but I will not trouble you with a complete list. Now, it seems to me that the time is ripe for a similar stride forward in the field of humor, and I have come to you to-day with a bundle of specially prepared pointless jokes."

And in less time than it takes to write this a hatless and breathless humorist was fleeing wildly down the cheerless street.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Different Ideas of Providence.—A famous lecturer, John B. Gough, had occasion in one of his addresses to refer to the indiscriminate and arbitrary, yet consoling, doctrine of Providence. He said: "Some people have strange ideas on this matter. Once, when a ship was in danger, a lady went to the captain in great distress. 'We must trust in Providence, madam,' said he. 'Goodness gracious! is it as bad as that?' she cried. A washerwoman had her little shanty burnt down. She stood before the wreck, and lifting her eyes to heaven and shaking her fist, exclaimed, 'You see if I don't work on Sundays to pay for that.' In the Firth of Forth a vessel struck on a rock, and a tug was drawing nigh to the rescue. A boy, much alarmed, was clinging to his mother. She said, 'Ye must pit yer trust in Providence, Jamie.' 'I will, mither, as soon as I get into that ither boat.' In New York a Dutchman with a companion went into Delmonico's to get lunch. They were charged six dollars. One of the men began to swear, as he thought the charges excessive. 'Don't you swear,' said the other; 'Providence has punished that man Delmonico very bad already.' 'How is that? How has he punished him?' 'Why, I've got my pockets full of his forks and spoons.'"



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Current Events.

Monday, January 8.

—General White **repels several attacks** on Ladysmith; the situation of the other troops remains unchanged.

—The basis of a **new treaty** between Spain and the United States is drawn up and a copy sent to Washington.

—Governor-General Davis, of **Puerto Rico**, appears before the House committee on insular affairs, and gives his views on conditions in the island.

—**Governor Nash** is inaugurated at Columbus, Ohio, to succeed Governor Bushnell.

—**W. J. Bryan** makes a speech at the dinner of the Jacksonian Club in Omaha which is supposed to mark the beginning of his campaign for the Presidential nomination.

Tuesday, January 9.

—A despatch from Frere camp states that **General Buller** is still on the defensive, thus dispelling rumors of a forward move.

—Active operations continue south of Manila; the **Filipinos are defeated** at Silang and at Imus.

—In the Senate, **Mr. Beveridge** makes a long and brilliant speech advocating forcible retention of the Philippine Islands, and Mr. Hoar replies.

—At the meeting of the Cabinet **the opening of ports** in the Philippines is discussed.

Wednesday, January 10.

—Generals **Roberts** and **Kitchener** arrive at Cape Town; the British Government declares, in reply to the United States, that foodstuffs are not regarded as contraband of war unless intended for the enemy; the **American flour** seized at Delagoa Bay is released.

—Eulogies of the late **Vice-President Hobart** are delivered by various Senators in the Senate.

—**Secretary Gage's letter,** in reply to the request of Congress for information regarding deposits of public funds, is made public.

—The Industrial Commission receives replies to questions asked of **John D. Rockefeller** on the subject of trusts.

—John Walter Smith is inaugurated **governor of Maryland.**

Thursday, January 11.

—A rumor that **Lord Methuen** was recalled to England on account of mental weakness is denied by the War Office.

—A debate on the **Philippine question** takes place in the Senate between Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Lodge.

—The **Roberts** investigation committee reach an agreement on the facts of the case, the only difference being as to the manner of excluding Mr. Roberts from the House.

—**Gov. Leslie M. Shaw** is inaugurated for a second term at Des Moines, Iowa.

—A letter from **Secretary Root** states that he will not be a candidate for Vice-President.

Friday, January 12.

—**General Buller** moves west from Frere Camp and seizes a bridge over the Tugela River; the **Earl of Ava** dies from wounds at Ladysmith.

—The German Government calls upon **Krupp & Co.** not to furnish war materials to either of the belligerents in South Africa.

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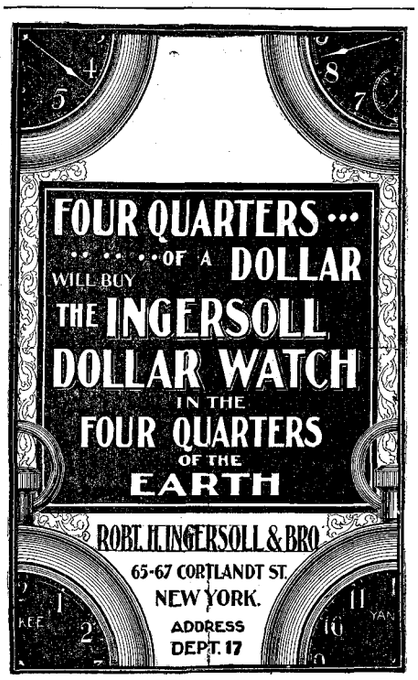

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—General Otis reports that **Cavite province** has been cleared of insurgents by General Wheaton's command.

—The British Government's reply on the question of **flour seizures** is considered at the Cabinet meeting and declared to be entirely satisfactory.

—Prof. **James Martineau,** the eminent Unitarian theologian, dies at London in his 95th year.

Saturday, January 13.

—**General French** moves around and occupies a position on the eastern flanks of the Boer army at Colesberg; several thousand troops of **reinforcements** sail from Southampton.

—The inquiry into the bribery charges against **Senator Clark** of Montana is continued at Washington.

—Secretary Root takes measures to reform the **prison abuses** reported by Charlton T. Lewis in Cuba.

—Senator Hanna states at Philadelphia, where the committee in charge of arrangements for the Republican convention is at work, that the **national issues** will be the prosperity of the working people and the retention of the Philippines.

Sunday, January 14.

—The movement from the relief of Ladysmith is resumed, **General Warren,** with a flying column, advancing eastward of Colenso.

—Malietoa Tanu, the Samoan chief, protests to the United States, Great Britain, and Germany against the **partition of Samoa.**

—Gen. **George H. Sharpe,** late United States General Appraiser, dies in New York.

—The Rev. Dr. George T. **Purves,** of Princeton, and Rev. Dr. M. D. **Babcock** of Baltimore, preach their first sermons in their new churches at New York.

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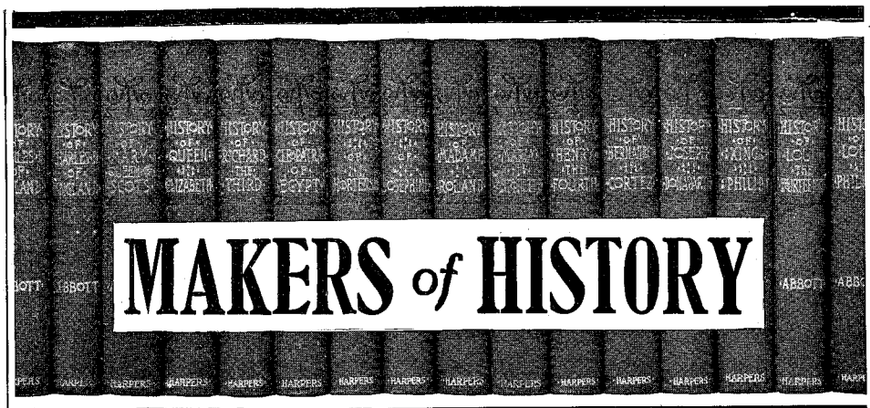

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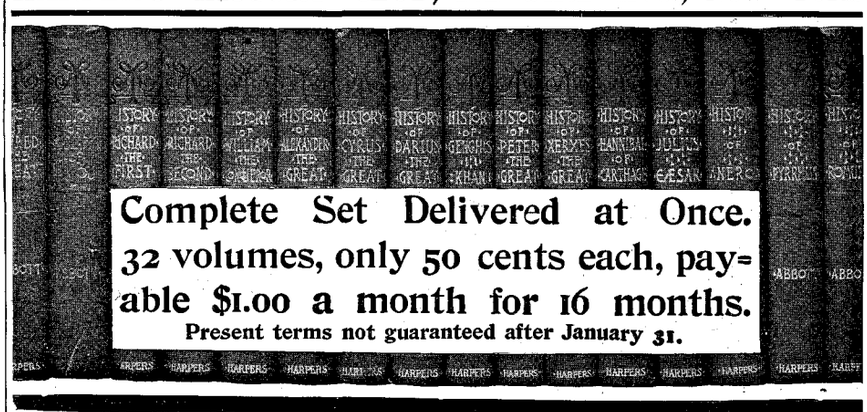
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CHESS.

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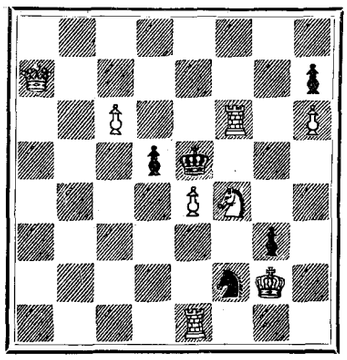
Problem 446.

BY E. C. ST. MAURICE.

First Prize Two-er

Canadian Chess-Association Tourney.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

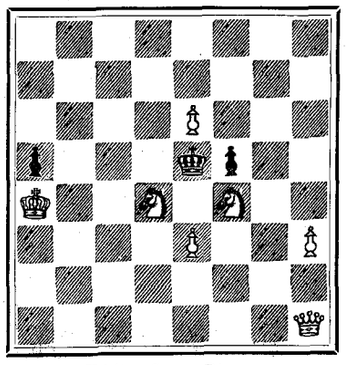
Problem 447.

BY GEORGE RUSHBY.

First Prize Three-er

Canadian Chess-Association Tourney.

Black—Three Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 440.

Key-move, Q—R 2.

No. 441.

1. Kt—Kt 7 / K—Q 3	2. Q—B 4 ch / K—K 2 or Q 2	3. Q—Q B 7, mate
1. ..... / Kt moves	2. Q—Q 4 ch / K—B 5 must	3. Kt—R 5, mate
1. ..... / P—B 7	2. Q—Kt 3 ch / K x P must	3. Kt—B 6, mate
1. ..... / P—Kt 6	2. Q—Q 4 ch / K—B 5 must	3. P—K 5, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City. N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; Prof. R. L. Borger, Lake City, Fla.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.

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Concerning 440, very many solvers consider it an easy problem, and yet we have not published a problem for a long time that has caught so many solvers as this little easy (?) one by McKenzie. Some of our experts who very easily got the three-er were vanquished by the two-er. The blind problematist laid several traps, by which many of our friends were caught. For instance: (1) R—R 4, answered by R—K 4; (2) Q—Kt 3, answered by R—K sq ch; (3) P—Q 8 (Q), answered by R—K B 2; (4) Q—Q R 8 ch, answered by R x Q ch.

B. M. got 438 and 439; D. W. and C. C. L., Prof. A. M. Hollister, Corinth, N. Y., 439; F. S. F., 438; W. J. Lachner, Baker City, Ore., and F. C. Mulkey, Los Angeles, Cal., 437.

"A PAWN-ENDING" (December 23).

1 K—B 4	K—Kt 2	5 P—R 8 (Q) K x Q ch
2 P—B 5	P x P	
3 K—K 5	P—K 6	6 K—B 7 and wins.
4 K—Q 6	P—Kt 7	

"A CURIOUS PROBLEM."

(Place Black K on K R 8.)

1. K—B sq / B x R	2. Q x R, mate
1. ..... / B x P or—Kt 7 ch	2. K x B, mate
1. ..... / P—B 5	2. Q—R 7, mate
1. ..... / Any other	2. Q—Q sq, mate

Intercollegiate Chess.

The following letter from *The Sun*, New York, is of special interest:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The larger colleges, as a rule, have maintained superiority over the lesser in athletic sports. but if the Chess teams from Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia, which competed in one tournament last week, should meet the teams of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown, which were engaged in another tournament, the Harvard-Yale combination, I am sure, would be floored. There are some men in the second group who really "played the game." Several of them might be called veritable young masters.

Inasmuch as a match has been arranged between Oxford and Cambridge on one side and a Harvard-Yale-Columbia and Princeton combination on the other, it would seem proper that the American representatives should also include the strongest players of Pennsylvania and Cornell. The application in behalf of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Brown for places on the American team should be granted. And, by the way, there should be but one Inter-University Chess League.

PLAYER.

Amateurs vs. Masters.

An incident showing the far-sightedness of a master occurred recently in Louisville. Pillsbury and Showalter were playing a game. Members of the Louisville club thought that the Kentuckian would have had the advantage if he made the move they expected him to make. He did not make the move, and they audibly expressed their disappointment. "Yes," he said, "but suppose Pillsbury makes *this* move, then how?" And the illusion of the amateurs vanished instantly.

Morphy's Mastership.

As an instance of Morphy's marvelous Chess, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* gives the extraordinary exhibition of simultaneous play in the St. James Chess-Club, London, April 26, 1859, against five master-players, nearly every one of the first rank—Arnous de Riviere, Barnes, Bird, Boden, and Löwenthal! Morphy won two games (De Riviere and Bird); two Draws (Boden and Löwenthal); and lost one game (Barnes). "Imagine Lasker, for example, playing simultaneously Berger, Showalter, Bird, Schlechter, and Steinitz! We say without hesitation that we have always considered that memorable joust as perhaps the most unique contest in Morphy's career, if not, indeed, in the history of Chess master-play."

The following is the game with De Riviere:

Two Knights' Defense.

DE RIVIERE. *White.*	MORPHY. *Black.*	DE RIVIERE. *White.*	MORPHY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	29 Q—Q B sq	Kt—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	30 BxKt P (g)	Kt—Q 6 ch
3 B—B 4	Kt—K B 3(a)	31 K—B sq	Q—K Kt 2
4 Kt—Kt 5	P—Q 4	32 Q—Q 2	Kt x Kt P
5 P x P	Kt—Q R 4	33 Q—B 2	B—R 3
6 P—Q 3 (b)	P—K R 3	34 B—B sq	Kt x P
7 Kt—K B 3	P—K 5	35 Q—R 4	Kt—Q 7 ch(h)
8 Q—K 2	Kt x B (c)	36 K—Kt 2 (i)	Kt x R
9 P x Kt	B—Q B 4	37 Q x B	R—Kt 3
10 P—K R 3	Castles	38 Q—R 4	K R—Kt sq
11 Kt—R 2	Kt—R 2	39 Kt-K B sq	B—K 4
12 Kt—Q B 3	P—K B 4	40 Kt—K 3 (j)	P—K B 5
13 B—K 3	B—Q Kt 5	41 Kt x P	B x Kt
14 Q—Q 2 (d)	B—Q 2	42 Kt—B 5	Q—K B 2
15 P-K Kt 3	Q—K 2	43 B x B	Q x Kt
16 P—R 3	B—Q 3	44 B x R	R x B
17 Kt—K 2	P—Q Kt 4	45 Q x R P	R—K B sq
18 P x P	B x P	46 Q x B P	Q—B 6 ch
19 Kt—Q 4	B—Q B 5	47 K—Kt sq	Kt—B 6
20 Kt—K 6	K R—K sq	48 R—R 4	Kt—K 7 ch
21 Q—Q 4	B—Q R 3 (e)	49 K—R 2	Q x B P ch
22 P—Q B 4	P—B 4 (f)	50 Q x Q	R x Q ch
23 Q—B 3	B—Q B sq	51 K—R 3	Kt—Kt 8 ch
24 Kt—B 4	R—Q Kt sq	52 K—Kt 4	P—K 6
25 R-Q Kt sq	P—Kt 4	53 K—R 5	P—K 7
26 Kt—K 2	Kt—B sq	54 R—K 4	R—B 8
27 P—K R 4	Kt—Kt 3	55 Resigns.	
28 P x P	P x P		

Notes.

(a) As Mr. Morphy much prefers attacking to defending, he chooses this mode of play in order to obtain the Cozio Counter attack.

(b) This move has the recommendation of being much less hazardous than checking with K B, and subsequently moving Q—K B 3, as recommended in the books.

(c) Analysis has convinced us that this move, at the present juncture, only strengthens White's game.

(d) Had White moved 14 B—Q B 4, Black could have played 14.., P—Q B 4, and then 15.., R—K sq, gaining time, and threatening to double the Pawns on White's Queen's side very disadvantageously.

(e) Had Black captured Q P with B, White would have taken K Kt P with Kt, maintaining his Pawn and having a better game.

(f) Playing this Pawn one square appears to have some advantages; but the consequences of White's immediately advancing his P to Q B 5 were so various and complex that we do not wonder at Black's preferring a less perplexed line of play.

(g) Very well played, threatening, if Black capture Q and then Kt, to take Q and B in return, remaining with an attack on Black's Q R.

(h) All these moves are singularly beautiful and interesting.

(i) Much better than taking the Kt with B, for in that case Black would have taken R with R ch, and then moved B—Q Kt 4.

(j) These moves with the Kt are remarkably clever, and are replied to with equal tact by Mr. Morphy.

A Blackburne Brilliant.

One of eight games played simultaneously *sans voir*.

Evans Gambit.

BLACKBURNE. *White.*	V. C. PEYER. *Black.*	BLACKBURNE. *White.*	V. C. PEYER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 B—Kt 5	Kt x Q B P
2 K Kt-B 3	Q Kt—B 3	12 Kt x Kt	B x Kt
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 Kt x P	B x Kt
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	14 Q x B	B—K 3
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	15 Q R-B sq	Q—Q 2
6 Castles	Kt—B 3	16 Q—Q R 4	K—Q sq
7 P—Q 4	P x P	17 R x Kt	K—B sq
8 B—R 3!	P—Q 3	18 K R-QBsq	K—Kt sq
9 P—K 5	Kt—K 5	19 B—R 6	Q—B sq
10 R—K sq	P—Q 4	20 Q—Kt 5!	B—Q 2

White announces mate in four moves.

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ITS FULNESS, ACCURACY, AND SUPERIOR ARRANGEMENT SHOWN BY COMPARISON

	Vocabulary Terms	Synonyms	Illustrations	Antonyms	Prepositions	Pages
Students' Standard Dictionary	62,284	5,593	1,225	2,000	1,000	915
Webster's Academic Dictionary	36,059	3,654	800	None	None	704
Worcester's New Academic Dictionary	35,773	1,000	266	None	None	688

The following is a typical definition reproduced from the three leading academic dictionaries. Hundreds of other definitions show similar contrasts

STUDENTS' STANDARD

bob'o-link", bob'o-link', *n.* An American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings. Called in the southern United States *rice-bird* or *reed-bird.* [Imitative from the note of the bird.]

See also **climbing-fish, coot, copperhead, dace, egret, fieldfare, gnu, grosbeak, May-fly** (with illus. at EPHEMERIDÆ), **meadow-lark,** etc.

WEBSTER'S ACADEMIC

Bob'o-link' (-ō-lĭnk'), *n.* An American singing bird.

[This definition tells nothing except that the *bobolink* is one of a multitude of "American singing birds." The definition could be used without change for the mocking-bird or the song sparrow.]

WORCESTER'S NEW ACADEMIC

Bŏb'o-lĭnk, *n.* A singing-bird; rice-bird.

[This definition does not even tell whether the bird is American, African, or East-Indian.]

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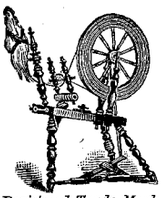

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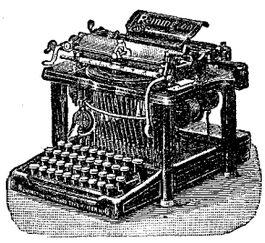

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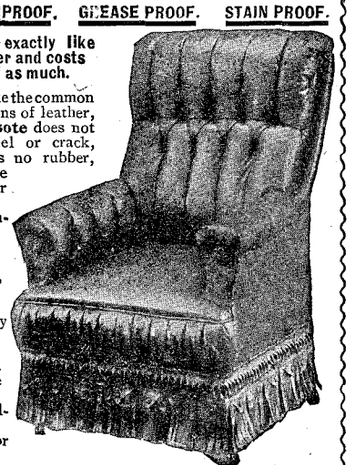

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